BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,......$2 50
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No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.......................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1853.......................NO. 30.

Do. do. ...3 00
Do. do. ...
Do. do. 12 ...
Do. do. 6 ...
Do. do. 12 ...
Advertisements ... inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion ...
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements ... ing one square, when published 6 or 12 months, ... VANCE.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.,* Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 26th, 185 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

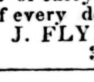
C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

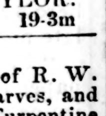
J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellnes, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6¼, 6½ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER, Professor of Music.
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf]
Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Newbernian, and Goldsboro' Republican, copy 3 times, and send bill and marked copies to the subscriber.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance Community and the Public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house on strictly Temperance principles.
Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 28 Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELDAD TAYLOR.
New York, January 13, 1853 19-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN, Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12, 1852 1-12m

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—20 baskets of superior quality, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW.

IN STORE.—40 bags Rio and Laguaryra Coffee; 50 bbls. Canal and Fayetteville Flour; 30 bbls. Sugar, Soda and Pilot Bread; 10 hhds. Molasses; 50 bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes; 20 boxes Stewart's hard Candles; 10 do. Colgate's Pearl Starch; 40 bbls. best Coffee Sugar; 5 half bbls. Rye Flour; 15 do. do. Family do.; 2,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon. Hog Round. Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

UNION AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.
RALPH & CO., 23 FULTON ST., N. Y.,
OFFER FOR SALE a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, consisting of Plows, and Castings, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Horse Powers, Thrashers and Seperators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Grain Mills, Sugar Mills, Root Cutters, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Rakes, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c.
FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED—a large variety. FERTILISERS—Peruvian Guano, Sup. Phosphate Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrettes, Charcoal Dust, Plaster, &c.
MANUFACTURERS of SCHNEBLY'S Reaping and Mowing Machine; DANIELS' Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters. Agents for the sale of WM. HOVEY'S Patent Straw Cutters. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application by mail. [March 25, 1853.—29-3m

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County afforesaid, by Benjamin Hallett, of the said County, that two certain male slaves belonging to him, named LOTT, aged about twenty-two years, five feet four or five inches high, and black, formerly belonging to Lott Williams, of Onslow county; and BOB, aged about sixteen years, five feet high and black; have absented themselves from their said master's service, and are supposed to be lurking about this county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slaves forthwith to return home to their master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said LOTT and BOB, do not return home and surrender themselves immediately after the publication of these presence, that any person may kill and destroy the said slaves by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 28th day of February, 1853.
W. N. PEDEN, J. P., [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J P., [Seal.]

$100 REWARD.

FIFTY DOLLARS will be given for Negro LOTT, and Fifteen Dollars for BOB, for their confinement in New Hanover Jail, or Seventy-Five Dollars for LOTT'S head, and Twenty-Five Dollars for BOB'S head, delivered to the subscriber in the town of Wilmington.
March 2d, 1853.—[26-tf] BENJAMIN HALLETT.

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

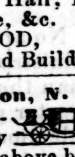
LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelpha.
The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

NEW SINGING BOOK PATENT NOTES!
THE HARP OF THE SOUTH;
A new and extensive collection of Church Music, by I. B. Woodbury, author of the Dulcimer, Liber Musicus, &c.
THIS book embraces many new features, and, it is confidently believed, will be found the most comprehensive, attractive and useful work of the kind ever issued. It has been prepared in answer to numerous calls from the South and West, and embraces the Gems from all the most popular round note books in the country, together with much new Music written expressly for its pages. By special arrangement, the right to use the favorite compositions of LOWELL MASON, ESQ., the distinguished composer and editor, has been obtained, and a careful selection from his very popular works, the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY'S COLLECTION; THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION; THE CARMINA SACRA, (of which last work alone over 300,000 copies have been sold,) and others, has been made. Selections have also been made from the works of THOMAS HASTINGS AND WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, ESQS. as well as from the other most distinguished American and Foreign Composers. The choicest pieces have also been inserted from THE DULCIMER, by MR. WOODBURY, a work which has had the astonishing sale of 125,000 copies in the short time since its publication.
Some idea of the extent and variety of this work may be given by mentioning that beside a very large number of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of all Meters, Anthems, and Set Pieces, for all occasions, and Revival Hymns, and Music, it also contains a large number of Juvenile Songs for the Sabbath School and Social Circle, and a collection of Secular Pieces, out of a Moral Cast, for the use of Singing Schools, &c. To the whole is prefixed THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC MADE EASY, being a full exposition of the subject, illustrated by numerous Exercises and pleasing pieces for class practice. Teachers, Choristers and others interested are invited to examine this work. Retail price $1 00.
For sale by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia; W. B. Smith & Co., Cincinnati; H. Crittenden, St. Louis; A. Carter, Charleston; T. S. Bidgood & Co., Mobile; and by book sellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS, (late Mason & Law.) New York.
February 24th, 1853. 25-3m

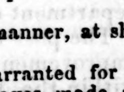
FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. Charles Burns, are requested to be rendered according to law, to the subscriber on or before the 10th of June next, as the Estate will be closed immediately after that day.
THOS. W. GORE, Adm'r.
Little River, S. C., Jan. 3rd, 1853. 19-t10ju

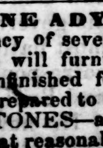
TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

SOUND RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a desirable *residence* on Wrightsville Sound, containing about 90 acres of Land, with a good DWELLING, Kitchen and other out houses. About twenty-five acres of the tract is cleared. Terms will be accommodating.
Apply to JOHN A. SANDERS.
Feb. 26th, 1853. 25-6t

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.
Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

$25 REWARD.


RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th December, 1852, his negro man CÆSAR. Said negro is about 50 years of age, black complexion, and limps slightly when he walks. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Miller or Mr. Pearsall's plantation in Duplin county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or his confinement in the Jail of Duplin county. JOSEPH R. HATCH.
Warsaw, Duplin co., Dec. 28, 1852 17-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE ADYR
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER lot of those superior Yellow Planting Potatoes. Those wishing Potatoes will do well to call, before purchasing, on WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a Court House, with tin roof, at Smithville, Brunswick county, North Carolina, will be received, till the 29th May 1853.

The building to be about 46 by 40; with rooms for the Register, Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, and Grand Jury in the Basement. The Court and Petit Jury room in second story.

For particulars, enquiry must be made of Samuel Langdon, at Smithville, N. C.

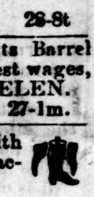
Plans and specifications may be submitted by those who propose, but no allowance will be made for plans not adopted by the Commissioners.

Bond with approved security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work will be required.

F. J. HILL,
THOS. G. DREW,
OWEN D. HOLMES, } Comm'rs.
SAM'L LANGDON,
JOHN BROWN,

March 18, 1853. 28-8t

COOPERS WANTED.—Several good Spirits Barrel Coopers can find constant employment at highest wages, by applying to A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
March 17th, 1853. 27-1m.


RECEIVED THIS DAY, per Schr. L. P. Smith and Brig Albert Adams, direct from the Manufactory—
24 pair Gents' Calf Union Ties;
60 " Ladies' Kid Welt Boots;
75 " Gents' Fine Calf Brogans;
50 " Misses' Calf Lace Boots;
50 " " Kid Gaiters;
50 " Child's Calf Lace Boots. Also, a large lot of Calf Skins, of the best quality, for sale cheap, by
March 16, 1853. JONES & GARDNER.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER has removed from his old stand on Market st., to the new and commodious Store on Front st., No. 1 *Granite Row*, one door below Mr. J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and adjoining Messrs. McRae & Harriss' Crockery Store, where he is now opening a very large stock of HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS AND WALKING CANES, viz: 1000 dozen Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats, single and double brims, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $7 50 per dozen; 300 dozen Men's and Boys' single and double brim Leghorn, assorted, from $1 50 to $30 per dozen; 50 dozen Men's and Youth's Panamas, at prices from $12 to $30 per dozen; Fur, Silk, Moleskin and Wool Hats, of every variety, style and price; a large assortment of Children and Misses' Hats; also, a full and complete assortment of Men's, Boy's and Infants' Caps, Cloth, Silk, Plush, Silk Glazed, &c. &c.; 75 dozen Silk, Scotch, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, assorted sizes, colors and prices; 50 dozen Walking Canes Gold and Silver, Ivory and Pearlheads, Whalebone, Hickory, &c. &c.; to which the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country is respectfully solicited
All goods in my line, will be sold at lower prices for the quality, than by any other store in the State. Country Merchants will find my stock very desirable and at prices which will compare favorably with any other house North or South. A call is respectfully solicited from all wishing to purchase articles in my line, either at wholesale or retail.
C. MYERS, Hatter, No. 1 Granite Row, Front st.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th.

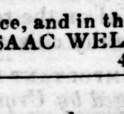
JUST RECEIVED.—6,000 lbs. of Prime N. C. Hog round; 40 bbls. City Mess Pork; 75 bbls. of Fayetteville Flour, fine, super. and cross; 10 super Canal; 5 Hiram Smith's Extra Family, in bags; buckwheat in bags; Colgate's Soap.
For sale cheap, by R. GRANT & BRO.
March 10, 1853. 27-tf

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

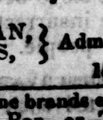
RYDER'S PATENT PURCHASE TIMBER WAGGONS.
WE have imported a few of those celebrated timber waggons, which timber getters would do well to examine. With this arrangement, a small boy can raise the heaviest stick of timber. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
For sale by T. C. WORTH.
Wilmington, March 10th, 1853. 27-6t.

SPIRITUALIST'S LIBRARY.
PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN,
NEW YORK,
HAVE a comple assortment of Books and Periodicals devoted to the facts, philosophy, and advocacy of Spiritualism, which they will supply in any quantity, and on the most favorable terms. We refer to the Spiritual Telegraph for the list of our Books, prices, rates of postage, &c.
THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH is a weekly paper, devoted to the Elucidation of Phenomena, and contains a record of the most interesting facts, &c. A very interesting discussion of the facts and philosophy of the Manifestations, is now in course of publication, between Dr. B. W. Richmond and S. B. Brittan. All the back numbers can be furnished. Subscription price, $1 50 per annum. Specimen copies sent FREE.
The increasing interest, and rapid occurrence of facts, demand more space and additional services, and the Telegraph, (volume II, to commence in May next,) will be greatly enlarged, after which the price will be Two Dollars.
THE SHEKINAH, Volume II, is being issued Monthly, and is devoted to mental and Spiritual Science. It contains many important facts and profound expositions of the psychological laws on which they depend. Each number contains at least 48 pages of original matter, from the ablest contributors, and is embellished with a portrait, on steel, of some Spiritualist or Reformer. Terms, $3 per annum.
The first volume of the Shekinah is elegantly printed and bound, and its intrinsic merits and artistic beauty entitle it to a place in every Library. Price, in morocco, lettered and gilt. $3; in muslin, $2 50.
A liberal discount made to the Trade. Address
PATRIDGE & BRITTAN.
No. 3, Courtlandt street, New York.
March 10th, 1853. 27-3m.

BOOKS FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.
WILL be ready early in March, Dr. Bird's universally popular novel, "NICK OF THE WOODS, or THE JIBBENAINOSAY," new and revised edition, in one volume, 12mo, with illustrations by Darley. Price $1 25.
*** Dr. Bird's "Nick of the Woods" has, from its first publication, been a great favorite at home and abroad; it is now reissued, revised and corrected by the author, to meet a general demand.
"A STRAY YANKEE IN TEXAS," by Philip Paxton, with illustrations by Darley. In one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25.
*** Philip Paxton's Sketches of Life in the South-West, through the "Spirit of the Times," the "Literary World," and other journals, have been universally well received. His "Stray Yankee in Texas" will not diminish hi reputation. Good sense, good humor, sound patriotism, and hearty animal spirits commend these books to the youth of the whole country. Also, just published,
NAPOLEON IN EXILE, or a Voice from St. Helena; by Barry O'Meara. In two vols., 12mo., with plates. Price $2.
MACAULAY'S SPEECHES.—"Speeches and Addresses of the Rt. Hon. T. Babington Macaulay," in two vols., 12mo., $2.
CLOVERNOOK, or Recollections of our Home in the West, by Alice Carey. Fourth ed., with illustrations by Darley. Price $1.
MEAGER'S SPEECHES.—Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland, by Thomas Franches Meagher.—In one volume, 12mo., with a portrait. Price $1.
THE MEN OF THE TIME; or Sketches of Living Notables; containing nearly 900 Biographies. 12mo, cloth.—$1 50.
For sale by the Booksellers generally. Published by J. S. REDFIELD,
March 4, 1853—[26-2m] 110 & 112 Nassau st., N. Y.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness of all kinds.**
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

$20 REWARD.


THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, those fine brands of Tobacco, El Sacramento, Cabiness, Gold Bar, or Twist Tobacco, which we are selling at a low price.
Jan. 21. WILKINSON & ESLER.

SPICED OYSTERS, Preserved Pickles, Guava Jelly, &c., &c. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

Schools.

EVERITTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS flourishing Institution, now in session, has been placed under the charge of Mr. J. D. CAMPBELL, late of Virginia, Principal, aided by competent and well qualified assistants.

Everettsville is situated in Wayne county, N. C., immediately on the line of the great Southern Rail Road to Wilmington. The peculiarly healthy situation of this village induced several families to remove from their farms on the river and make it their place of residence.

A commodious building has been erected expressly for a Female Seminary of the highest grade. The school and recitation rooms are neatly and comfortably furnished.

Excellent Pianos, and a complete set of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, with Globes, Orrery, &c., have been procured for the use of the Academy.

It is belived that nothing is wanting to render this Institution equal to the best of the kind in the country.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

For Spelling and Reading	$10 00
For above, with Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography	12 50
For above, with all the other branches of an English education	15 00
Ancient and Modern languages, (each)	5 00
Where the languages are studied alone	10 00
Music, with use of instrument	20 00
Board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c.	$7 to 8 00

For further particulars address the Principal, or Willis Hall, D. B. Everitt, John Wright, J. C. Slocumb, John Everitt, Wm. Carroway, Samuel Smith, Trustees.
Everittsville, Wayne Co., N. C., Jan. 14, 1853 19-3m

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.

BENJAMIN J. TENNEY, A. M..........Principal.
Miss ELIZA HESTER, Instructress in Female Department

THE Trustees are happy to announce that this Institution is now permanently established, and in a flourishing condition. Testimonials of the highest character warrant them in saying that the qualifications of the Teachers whom they have engaged, are such as to ensure, to all who may patronize the institution, the advantages of systematic and thorough instruction.

A large and commodious building has been errected with separate rooms, and ample accommodations for both the Male and Female Departments.

A very extensive and complete Apparatus has been provided for the illustration of the different branches of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Frequent lectures will be given, with experiments in the various branches of Physical Science, throughout the Academic year, which commenced on the 4th inst.

An excellent Piano is furnished for the use of Pupils in Music.

The course of study will be as extensive as in any similar institution in the State. Pupils may here pursue all branches necessary to fit them for an advanced standing in any College in the Union.

From the encouragement which this school has heretofore met with, the Trustees have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows per session:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of instrument	15 00
	Music on Guitar	10 00
	Painting and Drawing	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.

TRUSTEES:
P. W. MONTFORD, PHILIP KOONCE,
JASPER ETHERIDGE, F. S. HUMPHREY,
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C. D. FOY, J. S. WREN,
JOHN COOK, EDWARD WARD,
W. S. HUMPHREY.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't.
A. J. MURRILL, Sec'y.
Oct. 9th, 1852. 5-tf
Wilmington Herald, Newbernian, and Spirit of the Age, please copy.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

SMITHVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY,

WILL commence its fourth session in the new building, 15th of February and close its scholastic year 15th Dec, 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore. Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars, address the principal. JAMES H. BRENT,
Dec. 31—17-6m Smithville, N. C.

NEW BOOKS.
RECEIVED this day, the 1st of March, 1853, at L. H. PIERCE'S Book Store.
Home Scenes and Studies, by Grace Aquilar, author of Woman's Friendship, &c. This book needs no recommendation from any one, it is sufficient to say: it is by Grace Aquilar.
Life and works of Robert Burns; edited by Robert Chambers. The most complete collection of Burn's works ever compiled.
Queechy, by the author of Wide Wide World.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. Cabin and Parlor.
Also, the following new Novels and cheap publications:
The Fortunes of the Colville Family, by the author of Frank. Fairleigh, &c. A gem of a household book, worthy to be introduced into every social circle. It is a beautiful picture of social life.
The Ocean Born, a tale of the Southern Seas.
The Marrying man, a tale founded on fact, by the author of Frank. Fairleigh, &c.
The Flying Artillerist, a tale of Mexican Treachery, contains many beautiful episodes of love, and full of singular adventures.
Ruth Garnett or the Loves of the Earl of Rochester, a Romance of Court Intrigue, by W. H. Ainsworth.
Hester Somerset, a novel by N******* M*****, first American by the last London edition; this is an excellent work.
The Course of Clifton, a tale of expiation and redemption, by Emma D. E. N. Southworth, in 2 vols., author of the Discarded Daughter, &c., &c.
The Confessional or the Black Penitents, or the Italian, by Mrs. Radcliffe.
Minnie Grey, or who is the Heir, by the author of Amy Lawrence, beautifully illustrated.
Zingra, the Gipsey, by Annetta Maria Maillard.
Claude Duval, the dashing Highway man.
Lord Saxondale, or Life among the London Aristocracy. This work is distinguished in an extraordinary degree, by all those attractive qualities which have rendered the name of G. W. M. Reynolds so widely elevated.
Gus Howard, or How to Win a Wife, by the author of Minnie Grey, &c. There is still hope for English Literature so long as such works as Minnie Grey and Gus Howard shall continue to be written. The former we have wholly read; the latter, which is a sequel to the first, we are now engaged in reading; and we must confess that we have rarely been so deeply interested and entertained, as in their perusal.
Stories of Waterloo, by W. H. Maxwell. The Gipsey, by G. P. R. James. First Love, a story of Woman's Heart, by Eugene Sue. The Mysterious Marksman, or the Outlaws of New York, by Emmerson Bennett.
Ugly Effie, by Mrs. Caroline Hentz, author of Rena Lerida, &c. The Adventures of Capt. Blake, by W. H. Maxwell.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to Wilkinson & Esler, will confer a favor by calling and settling, as their bills are now ready at the FRUIT DEPOT.

JUST RECEIVING.—Whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins; drums new Figgs; Currents and Citron; Candy, Almonds, Pecan, Brasil, Filberts, and English Walnuts; Preserves, Pickles, Jellies, Jams, &c. All new and fresh, for sale low by L. N. BARLOW, Granite row, Front st.

FRESH CANDY. 1,000 lbs. assorted, in 25 lb. boxes; 400 lbs. assorted, for retailing—just received, fresh from the manufactory, and for sale in lots to suit by
Feb. 18 L. N. BARLOW.

THE best assortment of Infants, Children and Misses' Hats, in town, can be seen at the Hat Store. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine them
Nov. 12th, C. MYERS, Hatter.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—We have now on hand, Segars of the most popular brands, imported and Domestic, which we are now offering at low prices.
WILKINSON & ESLER.

LARGE Axles of Superior quality—Suitable for Timber Waggons. Extra Timber Axes; House and Yard Axes, cheap. For sale by J. M. ROBINSON.

MATCHES.—50 Gross, just landed, ... for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

Love at Two Score.
BY W. M. THACKERAY.

Ho! pretty page, with dimpled chin,
That never has known the barber's shear,
All your aim is woman to win—
That is the way that boys begin—
Wait till you've come to forty year.

Curly gold locks cover foolish brains;
Billing and cooing is all your cheer,
Sighing and singing of midnight strains,
Under Bonnybell's window pains—
Wait till you've come to forty year.

Forty times over let the Michaelmas pass
Grizzling hair the brain doth clear;
Then you know a boy is an ass,
Then you know the worth of a lass,
Once you have come to forty year.

Pledge me round, I bid ye declare,
All good fellows whose beards are grey,
Did not the fairest of the fair
Common grow, and wearisome, ere
Even a month was passed away?

The reddest lips that ever have kissed,
The brightest eyes that ever have shone,
May pray and whisper, and we not list,
Or look away and never be missed,
Ere yet even a month was gone.

Gillian's dead, Heaven rest her bier;
How I loved her twenty years syne!
Marrian's married, but I sit here
Alive and merry at forty year,
Dipping my nose in the Gascon wine.

From the Southern Cultivator.

How to make one Farm equal to three.

G. T. Stewart, Esq., in a recent Address before the Ohio Agricultural Society, thus speaks on this subject:

Many farmers who are destroying the productiveness of their farms by shallow-work, as they find that their crops are diminishing, think only of extending their area by adding acres of surface, as if they supposed that their title deeds only gave them a right to six inches deep of earth. If they will take those deeds, study their meaning, and apply the lesson to their fields, they will soon realize in three-fold crop, the fact that the law has given them three farms where they supposed they had but one—in other words, that the subsoil brought up and combined with top-soils and enriched with the atmospheric influences, and those other elements which agricultural science will teach them to apply to their ground, will increase three fold the measure of its productiveness. To show to what extent the fertility of the soil can be increased, I refer to a statement in the last Patent Office Report. In the year 1850, there were nine competitors for the premium corn crop of Kentucky, each of whom cultivated 10 acres. Their average crop was about 122 bushels per acre. At that time the average crop of wheat per ace in the harvests of Great Britain, on a soil cultivated for centuries, is about double that produced on the virgin soil of Ohio. Why is this? Simply because British farmers are educated men, apply work wisely. They pay back to the earth what they borrow; they endeavor by every means in their power to enrich their ground, and in return it enriches them. If our farmers, instead of laboring to double their acres, would endeavor to double their crops, they would find it a vast saving of time and toil, and an increase of profits.

Many of them never think of digging ten inches into the soil, unless they have dreamed about a crock of gold hid in the earth; but if they would set about the work of digging in earnest, every man would find his crock of gold, without the aid of dreams and divination.

We have a great advantage over the British farmers in the fact that our farmers nearly all hold the lands which they cultivate, in fee simple, while in England they are chiefly tenants, hiring the lands of the nobility, paying enormous rents to proprietors, besides heavy taxes here are comparatively light, and our farmers are their own landlords. Hence they have been able to pay three fold wages for labor to those paid in Europe, pay the costs of transportation, and yet undersell the British farmers in their own markets.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Ahead of Errlcsson.

Mr. A. C. Jones, a well known machinist of this city, and a gentleman of great ingenuity in his profession has shown us a plan of an engine worked by hot air, and of his invention, which he considers an improvement on Erricsson's. We are not at liberty to give the details of the machinery and the application thereof, but any one acquainted with the plan of Ericsson's engine will understand the difference between it and Mr. Jones'. We give his own memoranda on the subject, so as not to make any mistake in a matter of so much importance:

In the engines of the caloric ship, and the *Ericsson* engine working at New York, the fire being applied to one end of the cylinder causes an unequal expansion of the latter, and great difficulty in keeping the piston-packing tight. The loss of heated air from this cause, in the *Ericsson*, is nearly twenty per cent.

The air, after it has forced the piston up, still continues to be healed, and its final escape into the outward air, at thirty degrees, is an unnecessary waste of fuel.

The arrangement of the mass of woven wire forming the "regenerator," causes a loss of power by the retardation of the air passing through it. The final heating through cast iron one and a half inches thick requires the engine to be run slow in order to get up the necessary expansion, the maximum speed of the *Ericsson* engines being only twelve revolutions for a stroke of six feet.

These objections are intended to be obviated by my improved hot-air engine, and are explained by the drawing of a horizontal, double-acting engine, having one cylinder and one air pump. The improvements about being patented, it is not proper to escribe in detail, at the present time, further than as follows:

My arrangement of the "regenerator," or "reactor," as it should be called, is effectual in absorbing and giving out heat with a much less resistance of the air passing through it than the *Ericsson* engine.

No fire is applied directly to the cylinder, and the latter's expansion is therefore equal throughout.—Neither is the air increased in temperature after it has performed its work of pushing the piston to the end of the cylinder.

After the hot air returns through the "reactor" it enters a "condenser," and is robbed of nearly all its remaining heat, which is made available to heat fresh air. A simple method is adopted to keep the piston-packing and the piston-rod from becoming over-heated.

These improvements fit this engine for our river boats, as more power can be obtained in the same space, greater economy in working, and much less weight is required than in the *Ericsson* plan.

ONE OF THE WATCHMEN!—A "feller" coming home from California had a monster rattlesnake in a wicker cage, which he deposited with his other plunder under his bed at Chagres.—The room contained fifty beds—half full of drunk and sick "fellers;" during a temporary absence of the owner the snake got loose, and the owner coming in and finding his critter gone; yells out—

"Everlastin' misery! who's seen my watchman?"

Many heads popped up from the berths, but nobody had seen the missing watchman.

"What was he, ole feller, you're inquirin' for?" says a bald-headed man.

"Why, my watchmen; all my dust is under my bed, and I left a guard with it, but he is gone!"

"Guard?—was he a nigger or a white feller?"

"No! he was a California rattlesnake—nine feet long; and fifty-two rattles on his tail. Have any of you fellers seen the eternal critter crawlin 'round here?"

No, they hadn't—but all able to get out of bed did so in a particular hurry, leaving the "ole feller" and his "guard" sole moving occupants of the room.

STATE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.—On Thursday in the Virginia House of Delegates, Mr. Goode, chairman of the committee of Finance, presented a report, exhibiting the present condition of the finances of the State. It estimates the present indebtedness of the State at above $30,000,000. The amount of increase by recent appropriations, amounts to about $10,000,000.

From the Southern Cultivator.

How to Use Guano.

Guano comes in bags, and usually contains many lumps which require to be crushed into a powder, before the manure is applied to the soil. The lumps are commonly separated from the mass by a riddle or sieve, as lumps and pebbles are separated from sand in making mortar; or as grain is sometimes sifted by hand. The ammoniacal dust that flies off in this operation is pretty severe on the lungs and eyes of the operator, and is avoided by moistening the guano ten or twelve hours or a day before the sifting begins. The dampness should be barely sufficient to keep the dust from being diffused through the atmosphere. The lumps sifted or riddled out, may be moistened a little more, and crushed as in making mortar, with the back of a hoe, or shovel, on a plank floor, or smooth hard ground.

For corn, it will probably pay better to put the manure in the hill or drill, than to scatter it broadcast over the ground. After the field is ready for planting, let hands take guano in buckets on their arms, and with the two fore or first fingers and thumb of each, take out a good pinch of the *snuff* and drop it where the corn is to be dropped, spreading the guano, and covering it with a little earth, by using the foot for that purpose. The track of the manure-dropper tells the corn-dropper where the seed should be placed; while the earth between the guano and corn prevents the causticity of the former doing injury to the germ of the latter, which, when it begins to grow, is tender, and easily killed.

The above hints apply to the use of guano in cotton culture, not less than to the planting of corn.—But as cotton seed are usually scattered liberally in drills or rows, one way only, we should not hesitate to scatter in the same furrow, or marking, guano equal to 200 or 300 lbs. per acre, and cover both seed and manure at one operation. A few seeds might be damaged or killed by the manure, but enough and more than enough, would grow. No injury has ever resulted from sowing guano and wheat together, and the covering both with a harrow or plow.

It is only the soluble salts in guano that can injure any seed; and before the germ starts out, the salts, being at once dissolved by the damp earth, become so diffused and diluted, that no injury can be done to the young plant. If the soil is dry where the guano is placed, the result might be different.—In dry summers, this hot, caustic fertilizer does more hurt than good. In the Patent Office Report for 1851, the reader will find a great deal of information on this and many other important subjects, showing the best practices in farm economy. On page 252, Mr. ZOOK, of Pennsylvania, gives an account of sowing broadcast, 2000 lbs. of guano, and 1000 of gypsum on a poor field, badly worn by 70 years cropping, containing 15 acres. The manure was sown immediately after the corn was planted, and the ground harrowed when the corn was two or three inches high. The cultivator was afterwards run between the rows. The yield was *fifty bushels per acre*. This crop was made in 1848. In 1849 the field was sown to oats, and turned out over 40 bushels per acre. Mr. Z. estimates the gain from the guano and plaster, at 300 per cent.: cost per acre, $4.50. Mr. MUMMA of the same State speaks highly of plaster used on corn, and commends the free use of lime. Of the latter he says: "So powerful is its effect on poor soil, if properly applied, that on many farms in this county where it has been used, the value of the land has been increased 200 per cent., with less than one hundred bushels per acre." Mr. HOUSTON, of Delaware, applied 300 lbs. of guano per acre, to 70 acres of wheat, in 1851. He prefers plowing it in six inches deep. He says that lime pays better than guano, taking ten years together. But he gets lime cheap, and guano is expensive every where.

His large experience induces him to say that 100 lbs. of this manure will give ten bushels of corn on poor land. Mr. WRIGHT, a very successful farmer of Delaware, says that guano is too high for profit to the cultivator. Mr. WALSH says: "Guano is also used on our corn crop, but not to the same extent as to wheat. It is applied, generally, to the land previous to its being flushed. Sometimes after planting the land, it is sown upon the furrow, and then harrowed in, either way. It adds materially to the gain of the crop; increasing it I should think, when 300 lbs. are used, at least two-fold."

Mr. CHARLES YONCEY, of Buckingham county, Va., says: "In the fall of 1850 I purchased ten tons of guano, plowed it under, as before stated, [three inches deep] using about 200 lbs. per acre, and seeded wheat, leaving occasional beds, not guanoed. Verily, the eye said the guanoed wheat would yield double."

We think favorably of the following practices of Mr. Y. although from the drouth last year, it was nearly a failure. "The ground when prepared, was checked in squares three feet, four inches; a table spoonful of guano was scattered upon the check; the hilling closed up to prevent the escape of the ammonia; the hills were cut off four inches above and planted in May. The drought prevented the plants taking root, or bringing the guano into solution. There was no growth whatever until the 27th July, when we had rain; the growth was then in a week wonderful; the plants attained a fine size. A second drouth occurred in September and October, which protracted the ripening, and the plants faded and assumed a yellow hue." Mr. YONCEY regards guano as a powerful stimulant, but too expensive for general use. Our notion is, that one may use guano to make a crop of corn at a profit, if he will make the corn pay a fair price in meat, and yield as much good manure for producing a second crop of corn and meat, as the equivalent of the guano. In other words, this costly commercial manure cannot be profitably purchased to grow corn for commercial purposes; but for home consumption, where all the elements of the seeds, cobs, blades and stalks may be saved as manure—the equivalent of the guano, and more too—this dung of sea-birds may be brought to increase one's corn, cotton seed, and lint.

D. LEE.

AN ABOLITIONIST QUIZZED.—Under this caption a Holly Springs, Miss., correspondent of the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer relates the subjoined anecdote:

The following amusing scene actually occured last summer between a citizen of our town and a Yankee on board of one the Northern steamboats, perhaps up on the Hudson.

Our Southern friend discovered a disposition in a very gentle looking man on board the boat to open a chat with him, and nothing loth to hear what his friend wished to say, indicated by his manner that he was approachable, whereupon the following dialogue ensued:

Yankee—"Well, sir, I wish to ask you a question, I hope it will be no offence."

Southerner—"Certainly not; I will hear you with pleasure."

Yankee—"Well, sir, is it true they work negroes in the plough at the South?"

Southerner—"I will answer you in the favorite method of your countrymen, by asking you a question or two."

Southerner—"How many negro fellows do you suppose it would require to draw a good large one horse plough?"

Yankee—"Well, I suppose six or seven—say seven."

Southerner—"What are they worth per head?"

Yankee—"Well, I suppose $800."

Southerner—"That would be $5,600. Now what would one large strong horse cost?"

Yankee—"I guess about $100."

Upon this the Southerner looked a little quizzically at his neighbor, who, without waiting to hear the conclusion stuttered and stammered—"Well, I—I—I knew it was a d—n lie!"

"Colored ladies," says an exchange, "may be compared to many roses, because they were born to blush unseen. It is the fragrance rather than the hue that makes the rose; and if the colored women are not born to blush unseen, they are not born to blush," himself. A fact we note.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1853.

Daily paper one year..........$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..........2,50 } in advance.

Removals from Office.

We notice that some of our Whig cotemporaries in other States begin to be very considerably exercised upon the subject of removals from office. Now, if we might be permitted to say so, we would remark that this is all nonsense. Everybody knew that such removals were to be expected, and everybody expected them. During the canvass no Democrat, either through the press or from the stump, ever thought about making capital by offering any, even the most distant, pledges against the substitution of Democrats for Whigs in the public offices. Everybody knows that when Gen. Taylor went in the guillotine was kept working day and night, and that those who will now be turned out were put in the places of Democrats who had been turned out to make room for them; and everybody knows that the office-holders, as a class, worked themselves thin for Gen. Scott, for the purpose of retaining their offices; and furthermore, that they exhibited an amount of industry in giving currency to the various charges of abolitionism and cowardice against Gen. Pierce, far surpassing that displayed in the discharge of their official duties. Whining or scolding will therefore come from them or their organs, with a very bad grace. They had better take it like good, honest Christians, as many of them are—keel over and give up the ghost in a manner calculated to reflect credit on their ancestors.

The great difference about the matter, is this: In 1848, "No Proscription"—"No Turning out for opinion's sake," was the taking cry of the party which then succeeded; but no sooner was it in than it commenced a straight onslaught on all Democrats, without distinction; thus conveying the impression, that since the administration would not turn out for opinion's sake, there must be some moral obliquity on the part of those turned out. It was the violation of pledges, and the implied stigma upon Democrats, against which we protested.

We must confess that we have, at times, been somewhat surprised to perceive the importance attached to public offices, and the eager struggle to retain or to grasp them. Their tenure is precarious, their emoluments seldom much greater, frequently not as great, as gentlemen qualified to discharge their duties properly might reasonably hope to make in the pursuits of private business, for which, too, the holding of office tends, in some measure, to unfit the holder, after his term expires, which it is pretty sure to do when his party goes out.

The President, in his Inaugural, says truly, that, "No reasonable man will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partizan prejudice, in positions which require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation:" and we presume that it is a matter of perfect indifference to "the rest of mankind," who the appointees may be, so they be qualified for the posts they are called upon to occupy, and discharge the duties incumbent upon them faithfully and satisfactorily.—Democrats will look to the President to appoint good men and true, who will not only perform the severe labor which may be requisite, but also give the cordial co-operation desired, in good faith.

These essential requisites being found to exist, any outcries or whinings, from any quarter, will fall very cold indeed, hardly extending beyond the circle of those with whom they may chance to originate. At any rate, we hope that no portion of the North Carolina Whig press will commit itself to such maudlin folly, and that the Democratic press will not permit its time to be occupied or its space usurped by the discussion of any such matters. For our own part, we have other things to do, and can only say to our Whig friends:—Gentlemen, you are very clever fellows, most of you, but go you must—*that* you have known for some time; therefore, "go it" with a good grace—march out with drums beating, banners flying, and with all the other honors of war. It is the fortune thereof. We cannot wish you better luck next time, in getting back; but we can wish you all happiness and prosperity in the pursuits of private life, which, after all, are more desirable.—So ends the homily. Yea, verily!

☞Wm. B. Flanner has been appointed Surveyor, and Wm. N. Peden Naval Officer, at Wilmington, N. C., in place of John Cowan and James G. Green, removed.

☞Messrs. Crittenden and Conrad, late of the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, arrived here on Friday night, accompanied by their families, and remained over Saturday. The hospitalities of the town was extended to them by the committee appointed at a recent town meeting, held for the purpose of receiving Mr. Fillmore, and such members of his Cabinet as might accompany him, on his tour South. Several of our citizens called upon their distinguished guests, who expressed themselves much pleased with their stay amongst us. We believe the pleasure was mutual.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—We learn that the following gentlemen were elected on Saturday last, Directors of the Western Railroad:

— SMITH,
— COLBY,
T. R. UNDERWOOD,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
JAMES BANKS,
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
J. G. SHEPPARD,
A. A. McKETHAN.

☞RUTH GARNETT, or the Loves of the Earl of Rochester, is the title of a new Novel, by Ainsworth, a copy of which has been laid on our table by Mr. Whittaker, price 50 cents. It is unquestionably an interesting work, and, to those who have time for light reading, will be worth its cost.

Also by mail, Blackwood, for March, a capital number. Both Pierce and Whittaker keep Blackwood and the Quarterlies, and act as agents for them.

THE RUTHERFORD BANNER.—Franklin I. Wilson, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the "Mountain Banner," published at Rutherfordton, in Rutherford county, offers that establishment for sale. The list, advertising, job printing, etc., are represented as remunerative.

The Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

We copy from the Observer a short, unofficial account of the meeting of the Stockholders of this company, held in Fayetteville, on Saturday last, for the purpose of organizing. We learn from others that Messrs. Smith & Colby were not present, but had authorized a gentleman, who was present, to state, on their behalf, that any arrangement that the other Stockholders might think proper to make would be acceptable to them. A resolution calling for first instalment, either in cash or by note, on the Stock subscribed, was, we learn, rejected.

☞We learn from the Western Democrat, that arrangements are in progress for lighting up the streets of Charlotte with gas.

Important Public Meeting.

We publish in another column the call of the Magistrate of Police for a public meeting, to be held on Monday night next, when it is expected that Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, the distinguished Head of the Coast Survey, will be present, for the purpose of explaining the importance and urging the necessity of some immediate action being taken to prevent the rapid deterioration, and provide for the early improvement of the entrance to our harbor.

The subjoined correspondence between Messrs. Howard, Dickinson and DeRosset on one side, and Professor Bache on the other, will explain itself, and prove one fact, at least, namely: the estimate which the latter gentleman places upon the work; and certainly his judgment, both as a scientific man, occupying the position which he does, and as having been one of a commission specially detailed to examine and report upon the improvement of the harbor, is entitled to, and will receive marked attention and carry its due weight. Those who take an interest in matters relating to the town will attend, if only out of respect to the accomplished officer, who has consented to be present, and from a certainty that whatever considerations he may offer will be well worthy of examination, even if they do not eventually meet with approval.

Professor Bache refers in his letter to the large number of Counties, which are only less directly interested in this matter than the town of Wilmington, and we would venture to call the attention of our friends who find, through this port, an outlet for their produce to the efforts which our comparatively small community here is making to perpetuate and improve that outlet. It cannot be a question in which Wilmington only is concerned, and we feel confident that the whole country connected with her by the ties of mutual advantage will come to the rescue, and, at any rate, we would be very much pleased if such of our friends, from the Counties of this District, or from the neighboring Counties of other Districts as can make it convenient, would come and hear Mr. Bache on Monday night.

☞We feel bad; how could we do otherwise than feel bad, since the candid and exemplary politicians of the Fayetteville Observer, *et id genus omne*, regard us as "one of the worst of his [our] tribe?" Now, isn't it awful—ought we not to commit suicide—turn Whig, or perpetrate some other act of folly or indiscretion, in order to expiate our sins. Within a very short time these *courteous*—"all the decency" gentlemen—have been so good as to inform "the rest of mankind" in general, and our humble selves in particular, that such is the fact—and that, furthermore, and by way of aggravation, we have been guilty of what is elegantly and euphoneously, denominated "the *sublime* of impudence;"—just to think of it. And it don't end there. We have stolen things we had never set eyes upon, which is certainly the sublimest of impudence; and above all that, we have received some little credit therefor, which constitutes the *gravamen* of the offence, and therefore we ought to feel worse than bad; and, indeed, our continuing to exist at all, is an act of presumption for which no sort of excuse should be offered—it being simply another exhibition of locofoco obstinacy. It can't be cured, and therefore must be endured—our continued existence, we mean—and therefore we do hope our amiable cotemporary will become resigned—take some mild sedative, and not permit itself to grow too much excited. It is a large world—said to be some twenty-four thousand miles in circumference, capable of accommodating a very considerable multitude of people; and, (like the stripes on the Zebra,) no two alike; there may, therefore, be still room for both of us upon its surface; and no two being required to be alike, there may even be a chance for us to enjoy our own opinions, without being considered guilty of "the *sublime* of impudence." We most assuredly intend to do so. We have got used to it, and can't well do otherwise.

☞The Observer of Monday evening, March 28th, 1853, is a very characteristic number of that paper.—We commend it to the admirers of the curiosities of literature. It is a great paper to talk about impudence or assumption!

Clinton Female Institute.

We are pleased to learn from an intelligent gentleman, a citizen of Sampson county, that the above excellent institution is in highly successful operation, under the superintendence of Mr. LUKE C. GRAVES, as Principal, sustained by competent assistants in every department. The school now numbers eighty-two pupils, and is gradually increasing. The number will probably reach one hundred or more at the next session. No exertions will be spared by either Trustees or Teachers, calculated to place the Institute upon a footing equal, if not superior, to any similar Academy in the State. We hope and trust that their praiseworthy efforts will be duly appreciated and sustained by the people of the State at large, and especially of that section more immediately interested in the maintenance of a good Female Academy at Clinton.

☞The leading prizes in the Havana Lottery of the 11th, were drawn as follows: No. 2,169, $100,000; No. 5,555, $50,000; No. 15,531, $16,000; No. 7,362, $8,000; No. 8,168, $4,000; Nos. 6,573, and 9,354, each, $2,000; Nos. 1,693, 5,961, 7,462, and 9,662, each, $1,000. We hope that all these fat hauls have been made in Wilmington, as we have been promised hats, coats, and all other manner of garments, by excited gentlemen, on condition of our being able to inform them of their success. We hope they will not forget, but walk up to the Captain's office and settle.

☞Elisha Whittlesey has been requested to retain his post as Comptroller of the Treasury, as a testimony of his integrity and high official character.

☞The N. C. Whig, published at Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., is out in favor of a connection between the North Carolina Central Railroad and the Richmond and Danville Railroad. It is supposed that such connection would enhance the value of the Stock of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad.

The President has appointed Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Collector for the port of New York, and Hon. Wm. Dix, Sub-Treasurer, in same city. These appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

Magistrates of New Hanover County.

We publish the following list of the Magistrates of New Hanover, as matter of convenience to our county readers:

1.—J. M. Alderman,	29.—D. McMillan,
2.—James Alderman,	30.—Jas. P. Moore,
3.—Wm. A. Berry,	31.—J. T. Miller,
4.—J. P. Bannerman,	32.—N. N. Nixon,
5.—W. C. Bettencourt,	33.—Jere. Nichols,
6.—Jno. Bunting,	34.—W. S. Pridgen,
7.—Jo. E. Bunting,	35.—W. N. Peden,
8.—J. C. Bowden,	36.—Michael Register,
9.—Jno. Cowan,	37.—Amos Rochelle,
10.—T. J. Corbett,	38.—J. A. Sanders,
11.—J. L. Corbett,	39.—Alfred Sheppard,
12.—Jno B. Croom,	40.—Jno Sheppard,
13.—M. C. Collins,	41.—D. S. Sanders,
14.—J. A. Corbett,	42.—J. A. Taylor,
15.—R. H. Cowan,	43.—S. D. Wallace,
16.—Geo. W. Croom,	44.—John Walker,
17.—Jo. M. Foy,	45.—T. H. Wright,
18.—Jas Garrason,	46.—Jo. G. Pickett,
19.—Chas. Henry,	47.—Wm. A. Wright,
20.—D. Harrell,	48.—Jno. T. Moore,
21.—L. Highsmith,	49.—Wm. T. J. Vann,
22.—W. S. Larkins,	50.—Jas I. Bryan,
23.—D A. Lamont,	51.—P. M. Walker,
24.—A. Lamont,	52.—A. J. Mott,
25.—John McAuslan,	53.—A. J. Westbrooks,
26.—Alex. McRae,	54.—R. J. Howard,
27.—David McIntire,	55.—T. H. Williams,
28.—Jas. McDuffie,	56.—O. Fennell.

MONEY TAKEN FROM THE MAILS.—For some time past we have hardly taken up a paper from the interior of the State without meeting with complaints of money having been taken from the mails. The Raleigh Standard says that hundreds and probably thousands of dollars have been taken since the first of January—in some cases the letters fail to come to hand, and in others they are received without the money. The system of robbery seems to be widespread. The losses at Raleigh have been heaviest in the mails due at that point from the Eastern and North-eastern portions of the State.

The Standard has reason to know that the post office Department has taken the necessary steps to detect the cowards and bring them to punishment. We hope that the strictest watch will be kept until this grievance is remedied.

☞We notice that a very considerable number of the appointments made by the Administration, have been to supply vacancies caused by resignations;—many of the high-toned men of the Whig party, who came in by putting Democrats out, taking the ground that they neither expect nor ask any favors from the powers that be.

☞The steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 25th, with Liverpool dates of the 12th inst.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill [to remove them.] had passed a second reading in the British Parliament. The ship Frances Hentz had arrived from Melbourne with £300,000 in gold. Two more members of Parliament, Messrs. Heyworth and Horsefall of Derby, had been unseated for bribery. The Queens of England, France, Spain, Portugal and Greece were reported to be *enciente*.

It is definitely settled that the Pope will go to Paris to crown Louis Napoleon on the 1st of May.

There are rumours of disturbance in Naples, and an attempt having been made upon the life of the King. The last needs confirmation. In Austrian Italy the rigors of Military Law seem to increase.—The number of arrests in Milan, between two and three weeks amounted to six hundred.

TURKEY.—Prince Menchikoff, the Russian Envoy, had had an audience at Constantinople with the Porte. Turkey refers the question of the Holy Sepulchre to Prussia. Russia makes a formal demand for the publication of a firman in favor of the Greek Church, obtained some time since, but recently regarded as a dead letter.

All hostilities were suspended in Montenegro, and political refugees removed to the interior. Kleck and Sutorina are guarantied to Austria, and the Porte agrees to protect the Bosnian Christians. Ibrahim Pasha is dead.

Additional Foreign News.

The French Emperor has been married but a short time, although the papers have taken the liberty of announcing the probability of a direct succession.—The French papers give little physiological reasons for knowing this, which would hardly be considered so delicate in an English or American journal. The advices from Australia are to the 10th of December. There is no sign of a diminution in the produce of gold, and the mania is increasing, rather than diminishing. The produce per week amounts to about five millions of dollars.

Later from Europe.

The Steamer Franklin, from Havre, via Cowes, arrived at New York on the 28th inst. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 15th inst. The America reached the Mersey on the 14th. The propeller Andes, when three days out, sprung a leak and put back. She was discharging a part of her cargo to repair. For markets see commercial head.

FRANCE.—A republican demonstration was had at Paris on the 13th, at which nearly 20,000 men were assembled and marched in procession at the funeral of Madame Rachael, the wife of the celebrated State prisoner of that name. A detachment of cavalry and an immense police force were present and prevented any speeches over the grave.

AUSTRIA.—An American lady had been arrested in Heidelburg, charged with having revolutionary pamphlets in her possession. She was direct from America.

Marshal Haynau, of infamous memory died at Vienna on the 14th instant.

ITALY.—The town of Cremona had bee placed in a state of siege, in consequence of a sentinal having been killed.

It is denied that Mazzini escaped on board an English frigate. He is supposed to be secreted somewhere in Piedmont.

SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland was still greatly agitated in consequence of Austrian measures, and it was feared some collisions would take place.

INDIA.—The overland Indian mail had arrived at London with Calcutta dates of Feb. 5th, Bombay, Feb. 12th, and China Jan. 13th.

The new revolution in Ava is confirmed. The King of Burmah had been deposed by his brother. The English Ambassador had set out for the Capitol.

Commerce in India was active.

CHINA.—Advices from China state that the rebellion was making rapid headway.

Trade was generally inactive, but large sales of Teas had been made at an advance in Greens and Congous.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices to January 10th state that the yield of gold was greater than ever. At the various diggings, 100,000 men were working, averaging each 10 ounces per week.

Trade was brisk, and prices sustained, except for Flour.

The Australia mail packet Australia had put back leaky for the fourth time. She sprang aleak in the Bay of Biscay, and was only saved from foundering by the constant exertions of the crew and passengers at the pumps.

☞The following Resolution, submitted by Mr. BADGER, was adopted by the U. S. Senate on the 26th inst:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inquire whether it will not be advantageous to the government of the United States to establish a naval depot at or near the town of Beaufort, in North Carolina, and that he report to the Senate at its next session.

For the Journal.

The Merchants of Wilmington met at the Commissioners' Office, on Saturday, 26th inst., agreeably to adjournment, for the purpose of organizing "The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce," according to the resolution adopted at the previous meeting.—Robert W. Brown, Esq., in the Chair, and Donald MacRae acting as Secretary.

The committee appointed at the last meeting, reported a Constitution and By-Laws for the Government of the Association, which, on motion, were unanimously received and adopted.

An election of officers was then held, which resulted in the election of—

P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., President.
A. J. DeROSSET, Jr, Esq., 1st Vice President.
A. MARTIN, Esq., 2d do. do.
GEO. DAVIS, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

No farther business appearing, on motion, the meeting adjourned.
R. W. BROWN, Ch'n.
D. MACRAE, Sec'y.

The proceedings of the merchants were marked by great unanimity and good feeling. After its adjournment, we learn that the *Wilmington Chamber of Commerce* held its first meeting, on Saturday afternoon, for the transaction of business. An election was held for a Committee of Arbitration, which resulted in the choice of Col. John McRae, as Chairman; and Messrs. E. Kidder, C. D. Ellis, R. G. Rankin and H. Nutt, as members. A Tariff of charges, to go into operation on the 1st July next, was adopted by the Chamber, and recommended to other merchants of the place, which, with the Constitution and By-Laws, will shortly be published for distribution.

Terrible Steamboat Accident—Thirty-six Persons Killed—Effects of Racing, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—A terrible steamboat disaster occurred on Galveston Bay, Texas, on the night of the 23d inst. The steamers Neptune and Farmer were racing from Houston to Galveston, when the latter exploded, killing the captain, clerk and second engineer, and thirteen of the crew, with about twenty passengers killed and missing. Twenty passengers, mostly ladies were saved.

☞Speaking of Mrs. Stowe, some wit perpetrates the following:—"Which would you rather kiss, the Pope's toe, or Harriet Beecher Stowe?"

[illegible] The citizens of the town of Wilmington, and all others interested [illegible] Monday [illegible] address [illegible] Professor [illegible] Sup't U. S. Coast Survey, who has [illegible] joined correspondence [illegible] the valuable knowledge [illegible] the important subject of the improvement of our Bars.

The meeting will be held in the Methodist E Church, on Front street, which has been kindly tendered for the occasion by the Trustees.
JOHN DAWSON,
Magistrate of Police.

Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 18th March, 1853.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the Committee of Thirteen on the Commerce of our town, in conjunction with the town authorities, held on 16th instant, the undersigned were appointed to invite you to visit us at your early convenience, and address our citizens on the subject of the present condition of our River and Bars—to point out the best mode of improving the same, and the importance of providing means for the immediate commencement of the work, without waiting for further appropriation by Congress.

Believing, as we do, that an effort should at once be made to raise the necessary amount by subscription among our citizens, and that the information you can give, will convince them of its necessity, and arouse them to its importance, we most respectfully request that you will comply with their wishes.

Entertaining a grateful recollection of the kind interest you have hitherto manifested in the improvement of our commercial facilities, we feel confident that you will not hesitate to do us this additional favor, and shall be glad to have your authority for appointing an early day, for calling our citizens together to meet you.

We remain, dear sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servants,
W. C. HOWARD, M. P.
P. K. DICKINSON,
A. J. DeROSSET, Jr.,
Committee.

To Prof. A. D. Bache, Sup't. U. S. Coast Survey, Washington City.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 18th, on behalf of the committee of thirteen, inviting me to address the citizens of Wilmington, in regard to the improvement of Cape Fear entrance. I have delayed a reply until I could fix a day when it was probable that my duties here would permit me to comply with your request.

It is of the first importance that early measures should be taken to arrest the changes which year by year are diminishing the depth of water on the Cape Fear Bar; of vital importance to the city of Wilmington, and hardly less to the twenty-eight Counties which find an outlet for their produce in the commerce of your city. Of what avail will be the costly improvements which connect the interior of your State with Wilmington, if the products of agriculture and mining industry do not find an adequate vent, when brought to the sea-board? I am so deeply impressed with the necessity to your city, and to your State, of this improvement, and through your State to our country generally, of which it forms an integral part, that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the object. If, as you suppose, an explanation of the views of the commission which lately examined the subject will avail for this purpose, it will give me great pleasure to make it, under advisement with the Chief Engineer, General Totten, by whose immediate authority we were convened, and in concert with my Colleagues of the commission.

Unless prevented by causes which I cannot control, I will be with you on Saturday or Monday, as you may elect, to make the explanations which you have desired.

With great regard,
Very truly yours,
A. D. BACHE, Sup't. U. S. Coast Survey.

To W. C. HOWARD, M. P.,
P. K. DICKINSON,
A. J. DeROSSET, JR., } Committee.

Arrival of the Isabel.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—The steamer Isabel, with dates from Havana, to the 23d instant, arrived this morning.

Vice President King still remained near Matanzas. He remained in the same weakly state, without any improvement in his condition.

Serious disturbance had taken place among the troops at Santiago. Some soldiers had been ordered to be punished, and the corporals refused to inflict it. They were accordingly arrested, when the soldiers rescued them. Fifteen of the latter were arrested and sentenced to death. The remainder threaten to revolt.

It was rumored at Havana that the clipper ship Lady Suffolk had landed a cargo on the coast. This was not, however, credited.

The British steamer Devastation arrived at Havana on the 21st.

The weather was fine, and favorable for the crops.

The political prisoners recently arrested had not yet been sentenced. Much anxiety was manifested with regard to thier fate.

Commercial matters were unchanged.

From Buenos Ayres.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Buenos Ayres dates to February 20th have come to hand, from which it appears that nearly the whole population were then under arms, endeavoring to drive off the insurgents. There was no prospect, however, of the siege being raised very speedily.

From California—More Gold.

NEW YORK, March 28th.—The steamer Georgia has arrived, bringing the California mails and $1,682,500 in gold on freight, and $200,000 in the hands of passengers. The Georgia left Aspinwall on the evening of the 19th. The steamer Union sailed on the morning of the 19th.

Panama was reported healthy, but an immense number of passengers were dying on the passage up. The Winfield Scott which arrived up on the 22d, lost over 40, and the Golden Gate 23.

The sloop of war Portsmouth was shortly to leave Panama for Valparaiso.

THE MARKETS.—*San Francisco, March 1.*—The markets are quiet, except for Provisions. The arrivals of all staple merchandize were heavy, but except Flour and Grain the demand kept pace with the imports. The imports of flour for the fortnight were 50,000 bbls., making the stock 80,000 bbls., and causing prices to give way still further, entailing loss even of first cost and charges. Prices ranging from $9 a $10 50. Wheat quite neglected.—Rice much depressed, and prices 15 a 20 per cent. lower. Provisions firm. Clear Pork and Hams range from 24 to $26 50. Lard unchanged. Coal ditto. Bread had materially declined. Pilot and fine Navy 10 cents. Boots and Shoes very dull.—Tobacco met with light sales, at a slight improvement in favorite brands.

Organization of the Western Railroad Company.

It gives us pleasure to state, that at a very full meeting of the Stockholders, nearly every member being present in person or by proxy, the Western Railroad charter was formally accepted and the Company organized by the elelion of

Major Duncan G McRae, President; John M. Rose, Treasr. and Secretary; Samuel Smith, John L. Colby, Thos. S. Lutterloh, J. G. Shepherd, Jas. Banks, Thos. R. Underwood, A. A. McKethan, Jno. D. Williams, F. J. Hale, Directors.

The salary of the President was fixed at $1,500, and of the Treasurer and Secretary at $1,000.

A code of Bye-Laws was adopted.

The whole proceedings were marked by great unanimity and good feeling.

We will publish in our next the official proceedings, which have not yet been handed to us.

At a meeting of the President and Directors, on Saturday evening, arrangements were made to procure, without delay, the necessary Engineers to make the Survey of the route.

We congratulate the friends of this place and of the cause of improvement in North Carolina, upon this auspicious beinginning. The work is not to be accomplished in a day or a year; but the public may rest satisfied that it will not lag, but will be carried forward with the utmost speed consistent with economy and efficiency.—*Fay. Observer*.

Distressing Rail Road Accident.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—An accident on the Ohio road occurred 76 mile west of Cumberland at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two passenger cars were thrown down an embankment over one hundred feet high, turning four sommersets. Eight persons are ascertained to have been killed, and many are badly injured; among them Richard Clayton of Wellsville, Va. This is the first time passengers have been killed on the road since its construction. Mr. Holt, a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, is among the killed.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.—*The City Besieged by Urquiza.*—By way of Rio Grande, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of Jan'y, which state that the city was closely besieged by Urquiza. Skirmishes took place daily, and business was almost entirely suspended. Produce was very scarce, as none could come in, on account of the entire population being under arms according to a proclamation from the Governor, compelling all male persons to unite in driving off the insurgents. There was no prospect of the siege being raised, as Urquiza, the instigator of the insurrection, has immense influence with the country people.

OBSERVATORY.—It is stated that an observatory connected with that in Washington City, is to be erected in Raleigh, N. C., under the charge of Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Mass. Its object is to determine more correctly the longitude, and is in direct connection with the coast survey.

[illegible] (that is, the [illegible] British slave trade, [illegible] quite innocent [illegible] philanthropy. [illegible] outside in, whereby it can satisfy itself by forever gazing at its own complete idea, instead be being compelled to take the broken images of things as they are;) and the substitute has proved so ingenious that even the sugar planters of Cuba have almost come to the conclusion that it is cheaper and better than the original. It has accordingly thriven wonderfully, under the joint countenance of philanthropy and the "dealers in human cattle."

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by the California papers received by the last arrivals. From leading ports of India, and more especially from China, it would appear that the coolie trade has been fully organized on a grand scale. In a single Calcutta paper there is a notice of ten ships taken up for the transportation of coolies to the British West Indies. Many thousands are every year carried to the Mauritius, where they are worked to death, and thus room made for more.

But the trade in China is most remarkable, in consequence of its having finally come athwart the intense nationality of the Chinese, and thus led not only to a variety of petty tragedies and explosions, but to an exposure of the true character of the traffic so graciously smiled upon by Exeter Hall, in the midst of its denunciations of slavery.

The Hindoos are a patient race, used to be conquered, trampled on, skinned, and sold by strangers. It seems to have become part of their nature to take all this as a matter of course, and without complaint. The coolie trade has therefore flourished with them, and gone on increasing, without murmur or question. But the Chinese are a different sort of animal—vain of their national name, despising and hating foreigners, and as turbulent and mobbish as the Mexicans themselves. Greedy of gain, and singularly unscrupulous as to the means, there was not the smallest difficulty in engaging any amount of Chinese brokers in the business of selling their countrymen—the difficulty was to get the "cattle" into the market. It appears that a sound Chinaman, delivered at the British agency, was worth a hundred dollars, and the cattle, as we said, not being pleased with the process of transfer to the outside barbarians, it was necessary for the agents to resort to cunning devices, and when these failed, to plain kidnapping.

The result has been anything but pleasant. In a case not very long since, the coolies rose against the officers of the ship at sea, and murdered them. The Alta California intimates that the example has been abundantly copied since. It says: "Every arrival brings us accounts of vessels putting back without officers, and in the utmost distress, the result of disaffection and mutiny on the part of the injured and deluded passengers, who were perhaps induced to take passage under false representations, and promises of a speedy passage to California or some other country where they might earn a subsistence."

This is not all. The Chinese population at home have become bitterly exasperated at the frauds practised on them, and in the cities where the system has been most extensively set in force, have mobbed the British traders, and put to death their Chinese agents. At Amoy the crew of a man-of-war was called on shore to defend the house of one of the dealers in "human cattle." But it is not called the slave trade, and therefore is honest in the eyes of all the motley tribes of mouthers and pharisees. But the real character of it may be determined by the fact that the Cuba planters have begun to look to it as a profitable substitute for the African slave trade.

From the Mercury, March 2.

We publish from the Alta California the article we referred to yesterday relative to the new species of slave trade commenced by British subjects in China, and sustained by the British authorities even to the shedding of blood. In what an attitude of hypocrisy and cruelty does it place that unprincipled and remorseless government! In Europe and America she is vaunting her pretended philanthropy in her efforts to extirpate slavery, and impertinently intermeddling in the affairs of other governments with that pretence. The coasts of Cuba, Brazil and Africa, are kept under the strictest surveillance by her cruisers, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the barracoons or slave pens on the coast are destroyed, and the negroes liberated; while at Hong Kong British subjects establish their slave pens, kidnap the unoffending Chinese, and when their countrymen attempt to liberate them, they are slaughtered by the marines from a British man-of-war.

But this may only be a beginning of the enormities, and the Chinese government may be called on to make restitution for this loss of "British property," as they were formerly, when the opium, illegally introduced into their ports, was destroyed. They may have to submit to invasion and outrage, the sack of cities, and the massacre of thousands, because they will not consent to be kidnapped into slavery by British merchants, as they were when they attempted to prevent them from poisoning them with opium. Divided and paralyzed as she now is by internecine war, China would fall an easy prey, and British rapacity might readily extort another large subsidy of Sycee silver, and the cession of other eligible and commanding ports, so as to place her at the mercy of her usurping neighbors. Such a policy would not be more surprising or more iniquitous than what we have already witnessed in that quarter, and it would be in admirable keeping with British threats and abuse of the Cuban authorities, for countenancing the introduction of negro slaves, for which these Chinese slaves are intended to be the substitutes.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.—The telegraph has bro't us the gratifying intelligence of the appointment of John A. Campbell, Esq., to supply the vacancy lately existing on the Supreme Court Bench of the U. States. Our readers will recollect that sometime since, we expressed a wish to see him elevated to that high place.

As a lawyer, Judge Campbell is unquestionably the foremost in his own State, (Ala.,) and probably second to none in *any* State. But it is not alone his high legal qualifications, that gratify us at his appointment. We look with, even more interest to the fact that of his thorough going State Rights principles, under the guidance of which he cannot do otherwise, as a Judge, than strictly to construe the constitution of the United States in all decisions involving the powers of the Federal and State Governments. He is a State rights man of the straightest sect. His selection by the President adds too to the evidence which we already had, that we were not mistaken in advocating the election of Pierce, on the ground that he was a State rights man and strict constructionist.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Major Hobbie.

No appointment yet announced under the new administration, has given more universal satisfaction than that of Major Hobbie, as first assistant postmaster general. We have reason to know that his selection was the result of his peculiar fitness and superior qualifications for the post assigned him.—The President, when in Congress, found Major Hobbie in the post office department, and although in a humble sphere, exhibiting the same indomitable energy, zeal and faithfulness which have since marked his career as a public officer, and won for him so much distinction at home and abroad, and identified him with the history and progress of that important department of the government.

The post which this able officer has taken in the improvements and reforms of our postal arragements, within the last quarter of a century, is too well known to require comment. Among the most important of his official services, however, may be mentioned the securing of the great advantages resulting from the present postal treaty between the U. States and England, he having been dispatched as a special agent of our government, by Hon. Cave Johnson, to confer with the British authorities as to some suitable substitute for the unequal and perplexing postal system then in force between the two governments. In the arrangement and negotiation of this new treaty, Major Hobbie reflected great credit on his government, which was acknowledged in the most flattering terms in the course of the subsequent correspondence between the heads of the American and British post office departments.

His new position places him at the head of the appointment office, and his duties will therefore be somewhat more of a political nature than heretofore; but we have such confidence in his good judgment and uniform devotion to the public interest, that we predict his popularity and success will be such as to fully justify the unlimited confidence and trust imposed by this act of the administration.

Boston Post.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

Among the distinguished men whose names will be cherished by future generations, few have filled a broader space in the public eye than the gentleman who occupies the first place in the Cabinet at Washington. He took a prominent and active part in politics at a very early age, and has never swerved from his political principles for a moment, even in the "times that tried men's souls." Among the earliest evidences of his patriotism, was his enlisting in that small but gallant volunteer band of soldiers which captured the first British flag in the war of 1812 from the enemies of our country; among the last were his arduous and responsible duties which crowned the Mexican war with such brilliant glory. A brief sketch of his eventful public career cannot be uninteresting to our numerous readers.

William Larned Marcy was born in Sturbridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1786; graduated at Brown University Providence, R. I., in 1808; removed to Troy, N. Y., where he commenced the practice of law; received the appointment of Recorder of the city in 1815, after he had returned from serving his country in the army; in 1821 he was appointed Adjutant General of the State of New York, and removed to Albany; in 1823, the Legislature appointed him Comptroller of the State in 1825, he was appointed one of the Associate Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, which office he held until 1841, when he was elected United States Senator; this office he held two years, when he was elected Governor of New York: re-elected twice, viz: in 1834 and 1836. From that time he devoted himself to private business until invited by Mr. Polk to take a seat in his Cabinet in 1845. He accepted the arduous and responsible situation of Secretary of War, with the difficulties of an impending rupture with Mexico staring him in the face. His duties during that eventful crisis, were performed with an energy and ability which entitle him to the grateful and willing homage of all future generations.

At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Gov. Marcy returned home to devote himself to the patriotic effort of uniting the dismembered Democracy of New York. Without a single consideration of self, he boldly and decidedly took high ground against the Free Soil and Wilmot Proviso movements, even in opposition to some of its most warm and influential political friends. It is saying no more than the facts warrant, that to his firmness, energy and unfaltering fidelity, it is in a great degree owing that we obtained such an overwhelming triumph over the factions of fanaticism and disunion. It is no small praise for us to be able to say that personal considerations were not allowed to weigh in his mind for a moment against the public good. His letters in opposition to the treasonable schemes of the political Abolitionists entitle him to our warmest gratitude and respect. The strong and steadfast support he received in the Baltimore Democratic Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, attested in the clearest light the unfaltering devotion of his political friends. The position to which he has been called by Gen. Pierce is a compliment to his eminent ability, which he richly deserves. In his hands the honor and interests of the nation will be safe.—American citizens will not be insulted abroad with impunity during the present administration.

Perhaps there is no man living who has had more experience in public affairs, or who has more indomitable energy and firmness in the discharge of a public duty, than our present distinguished Secretary of State. It is but common justice to say that in all his public acts, he has more than equalled the expectations of his most sanguine friends. No man possesses a keener foresight, or a sounder judgment. He never commits a political mistake—his sagacity is never at fault. In all the responsible stations he has held, he has uniformly discharged his duties with such ability and propriety, as to extort praise and commendation even from his enemies. A striking instance of this may be found in an extract which we copy from the Albany Evening Journal, a thorough Abolition Whig paper, edited by Thurlow Weed, a bitter political enemy of Gov. Marcy. The editor says:

"After standing for more than thirty-five years in an attitude of political antagonism to Governor Marcy, during which time he discharged the duties of Adjutant General, Comptroller, Judge of Supreme Court, Senator in Congress, Governor of the State and Secretary of War, it is but an act of simple justice to say that he passed credibly through these trying ordeals, and now re enters public life with a stainless reputation. Widely as we have differed from Governor Marcy, and fiercely as we have (in fierce conflicts) opposed him, now, when looking calmly back through a long vista of responsible public service, we find a clean official record in his favor, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to bear testimony to his integrity of character."

We congratulate our party and the country upon the selection which has been made of this distinguished gentleman as Secretary of State. It is one of the best that could have been made.

The magnificent project of spanning the St. Lawrence river by a tubular bridge, similar to that erected over the Menai Straits, by Stephenson, is likely to be one of the triumphs of modern science and mechanics. The following particulars in relation to the proposed bridge, are furnished by a Canadian paper:

"The bridge, it is calculated, will cost £1,250,000; its greatest span, over the deep channel of the river, is to be 360 feet in length, and the carriage-way will be 100 feet above high water level. As the far-famed Britannia bridge, over the Menai Straits, consisting of four spans—two in the centre being 460 feet each in length, and those next the shores, 230 feet each—its carriage-way being 102 feet above the high water line, only cost £701,865, we take it for granted the much increased estimated cost of the proposed bridge across the St. Lawrence is attributable to the great expense of constructing over the land and shallow water, the approaches to what may be called the bridge proper.

"It will be observed that the Britannia bridge, from land to land, is only 1380 feet in length—or little over a quarter of a mile—while the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal is nowhere less than two miles, from shore to shore."

English Fillibustering.

A London journal, referring to the late Fillibustering annexation of Pegu to the British territory of Eastern India, compliments Lord Dalhousie on the vigorous manner in which he conquered the province, and made English property of it. The editor refers to the matter in the following paragraph, which is a specimen of the most consummate coolness we have ever been amused withal.

"We yesterday announced the important fact—received in anticipation of the overland mail—that Lord Dalhousie had annexed the province of Pegu to the British territory of Eastern India. Conquest affords a legal title, and we have at all events conquered Pegu. The war in which we have made the conquest, was, to be sure, all about some £90, of which a merchant skipper had been wronged—an affair constituting its hero a sort of Burmese Don Pacifico. But it is too late now to discuss the origin of the war."

"Conquest affords a legal title!"—and yet the very paper from which we have quoted, stigmatised America as a nation of pirates when she found it conducive to her interest to annex Texas. The complacent hypocrisy of John Bull is really striking. We pause over it, and are lost in wonder. Of course the plain translation of the paragraph in question is, that Lord Dalhousie, thinking it advisable to steal Pegu, did steal it, and seems rather proud of the theft than otherwise. English Fillibustering has a peculiarly dashing style about it. It is always backed by the Government and the people, *It* never suffers a "fire in the rear."
N. O. Delta.

PLANK ROADS.—The reader will find in our advertising columns a notice of the opening of Books of Subscription for Stock in the Tarboro' and Endfield Plank Road Co. We learn that Stock to the amount of about $20,000 has been subscribed for the Tarboro' & Rocky Mount Plank Road, and that the Company will organize forthwith. And the Whig states that the survey of the route for the Washington and Tarboro' Plank Road was commenced on Tuesday last. This Company was organized on the 24th ult. by electing R. L. Myers, Esq., President, and Messrs. B. F. Hanks, W. H. Willard, Joseph Potts, B. F. Havens, S. P. Allen, H. Wiswall, H. A. Ellison, B. M. Selby, and Allen Grist, Directors. The Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road is in successful operation as far as Wilson, and is productive of greater benefit to the section of country through which it passes, and of revenue to the stockholders than its most sanguine advocates originally anticipated. The people in this region would seem from these movements to be determined not to be outstripped in the career of internal improvement, as well as in other matters.
Tarboro' Southerner.

[illegible] of the Committee on [illegible] Developments.

The U. S. Senate's committee to investigate frauds committed on the Government, reported last Wednesday. The committee has investigated and reported on two cases. The first case is that of a contract for the building of certain light houses in California and Oregon, given privately by Mr. Corwin, late Secretary of the Treasury, to a clerk in his department, with the expectation and consent that the clerk would sell the contract at a large profit. Before the contract was concluded, the clerk received as his partner in the speculation, at the instance of Mr. Corwin, one of his personal friends, then unknown to the clerk; and subsequently, on the solicitation of this partner, he received as the third member of the partnership a very near relative of Mr. Corwin. The contract thus obtained was finally sold to sub contractors—the late Secretary of the Treasury being aware that it was offered in the market—at a profit of fifteen thousand dollars. The sub contractors were accepted in place of the original contractors, and the original contract cancelled. The profit of fifteen shousand dollars was divided between the clerk and his partners, and was paid by a draft on the Treasury of the United States. Subsequently a modification of the contract in favor of the sub contractors, to the amount of seven thousand five hundred dollars, was procured through the agency of the first partner, in the original contract, introduced by Mr. Corwin—the fee paid for such agency being nine hundred dollars. These particulars are taken from the synopsis of evidence given in the committee's report, and are accompanied by matters of the gravest character, all of which will be presented by us in detail when we have done justice to the second case—that relating to the Capitol extension. Everything we have stated in that behalf, based on representations of the testimony, is fully borne out by the proofs. The report of the committee fully sustains all the allegations of fraud, abuse, and embezzlement which have been put forth, to our knowledge—certainly all those which have been mentioned in our columns.—*Washington Union.*

Names of Children.

The number of names for children is quite limited. The number of children on earth and *en route* for it, is, to speak humanly, unlimited. This is a great consolation. What a misfortune it would be if a generation should run out of names! That the thing is possible, see how the smith family exhaust the stock of Christian names, and had to call thousands of it boys "John," by way of keeping them quiet until this world could prefix or append a captain, doctor, esquiry, or general. There is a place on Long Island where this family is so extensive that, in despair of new names, and feeling that John was a common noun, and could not with propriety be written any more with a capital, "Bill" was substituted as the label for the boys. Well, before they knew it, the place was overrun with Bill Smiths.—Multitudes of these grew up and became rich householders. And the public, who love to be definite when they tell a story, are under the necessity of distinguishing them by an addition suggested by their habits or locality, as Point Bill, Broad Bill, Rough Bill, Smooth Bill, Big Bill, and Little Bill, Bad Bill, and True Bill, and all of them Smiths.—The danger is real, not imaginary. The thing has happened, and if the Eastern world continues to furnish its emigration as heretofore, rolling the newcomers down from the European mountains and from the slopes of Asia, crowds descending upon all our wharves daily, all the rocks that gird our shores with the foot-prints of coming swarms, the sand-beaches dark with the multitude of Celts, and Teutons, and Dutchmen, and Coolies, every African that is imported, one more added to the masses that grow our cotton and rice and tobacco, our fields enlarging every day, new States and Territories coming up out of regions just now only known on the map like new islands in the sea, and all hungry for population, offering premiums for workmen; and holding out inducements to settlers, the oldest part of the country feeling that "folks, more folks," is a great desideratum; we say, that if this state of things continues it may happen again that we shall run out of names, and have either to import a new stock or set our inventive genius at work to devise some. These French and German men, these crook-named Poles, and vowelled Chinese patronymics, will have to knock under to our American nomenclature. If Meagher stays with us, he must spell his name Mar, or be known as Meagre. Our free people love to sift out the silent consonants of a favorite's name before writing it on imperishable marble. We should find ourselves mixed up with all our neighbors for lack of distinctive names, let us appropriate the numerals. Let our Mary be No. 1, and ours No. 2, and our rude neighbor's, who is a team in herself, No. 20. People need not study the arithmetical rule of permutations so closely yet. There are good names enough left without so habitually inflicting a third one upon their progeny. It is a terrible tax upon one's time to write three long words every time he signs a note or hastily sends up his card.

This is the burden of our article, that a child who grows up with a middle name carries weight. Ballast occupies room that there is freight enough to fill. Let our economical friends figure out the extra time it will cost their children, the increased amount of the stationer's bill, the ink that will be wasted over that middle name. There is at present more danger of being overrun with names than with their bearers. The Boston Transcript has looked into this matter, and this is his statement: That in the public schools he examined, 83 per cent. of the American children had more than one "Christian" name. Only 17 in 100 had a single name, while 21 per ct. had three or more given names. The Irish generally are an exception: when they give two names it is generally because there are two little fellows wanting them.—*N. Y. Times.*

Severe for a Grand Jury.—In the presentments of the Grand Jury of Marion county, in Georgia, we find the following:

"We regret to be subjected to the necessity of noticing in this our general presentments an editorial which appeared in the last Vade-mecum, a little sheet published in Buena Vista, which says, in alluding to the action of the Grand Jury upon special presentments for gambling, that almost every man in town is presented for playing at some game, many of them upon such simple charges as playing whist for cigars, oyster suppers, &c. On ordinary occasions we would pass by such an insinuation with silent contempt; at least we would consider the source from whence it came, as the nigger said when the jackass kicked him; but as the article alluded to carries falsehood so palpably upon its face, we deem it necessary, in exculpating ourselves from the charge, to give it the lie. It is an old saying that the flesh burns where the shoe pinches, and we suspect the said Editor has been caged by the Tiger himself—and if we could get evidence of that fact, we would even condescend to present him, and consider that we would be doing our duty, as we sincerely believe we have done in all our presentments upon the subject alluded to by the said suspicious editor of the said picayune paper.

Horace Mann, in a recent lecture on Victoria's realm, said it might perhaps be worth while to inquire at what period in history, or in what paroxysm of arrogance and self-esteem, a mere speck on the ocean, an Island not half so large as some of our States, came to be called "Great" Baitain. The whole Island might be sunk in our fresh-water lakes without at all obstructing navigation.

The effect of the money stringency at N. York, the Philadelphia Ledger understands, has been already to countermand large orders for foreign goods, particularly for Continental fabrics; but a great many which were expected will be limited, or withheld by the change which has occurred in regard to monetary affairs.

We see, in the English papers, a curious anecdote of Wellington, quoted from the new Quarterly Review:

"Some years since, the Duke was sitting at his library table, when the door opened, and without any announcement, in stalked a figure of singularly ill omen. 'Who're you!' asked the Duke, in his short, dry manner, looking up, without the change of countenance, upon the intruder. 'I am Apollyon.' 'What do you want?' 'I am sent to kill you.' 'Kill me—very odd!' 'I am Apollyon, and must put you to death.' 'Bliged to do it to-day?'—'I am not told the day or the hour, but I must do my mission.' 'Very inconvenient—very busy—great many letters to write—call again, and write me word—I'll be ready for you.' And the Duke went on with his correspondence. The maniac, appalled, probably, by the stern and unmovable old man, backed out of the room, and in half an hour he was safe in Bedlam."

We find in the W[illegible] the Fayetteville O[illegible] course, gross injustice [illegible] of this State. That paper, after [illegible] Gov. Reid has endeavored to make the Central Rail road "partizan affair," adds—in reply to the Goldsborough Patriot—that it does not know whether Whig Governors have been in the habit of appointing none but Whigs as Bank Directors, &c. Now, the Observer very well knows that Whig Governors *never did*, as a general rule, appoint as Directors in Banks and Railroads any but whigs. The fact is notorious that, during the period of twelve or thirteen years in which the Whigs held power in this State, the Democrats were excluded both from political offices and corporation appointments so far as Governors and Whig Cliques could do it. The exceptions which were made only proved the existence of the rule. And look now at the Banks in which the State has an interest? Who are filling the offices? Whigs, we believe, *in every instance*—there is not one Democrat, so far as we know in any salaried office in the Bank of the State or in the Bank of Cape Fear!

The Observer, after feigning ignorance as to the above facts, says:

"But *if* true, we consider it all right. For it would have been very discourteous, to say the least of it, to appoint a man Director of what he considered, or *pretended* to consider, a "swindling shop" such having formerly been the language of the Locofoco party leaders regarding the Banks."

The above is untrue. It breathes a spirit of meanness and bitterness in every respect characteristic of the Fayetteville Observer. Again, that paper says:

"Whig Governors, we imagine, usually appoint as Directors of works of Internal Improvement, Banks, &c., men who invested their means in such works, who wished them to succeed, and who had experience and ability to secure success when possible. We do not think that Gov. Reid has followed their example. *His* proxies have usually managed to secure something "nearly approaching unanimity" in the opposition of the stockholders in such works."

We have copied the foregoing for the purpose of showing decent and intelligent Whigs, and fair minded men generally, the lengths to which such a paper can go.

Hale is enraged because a Democrat is Governor, and he spits forth his venom and falsehoods against Gov. Reid simply as a matter of habit, and by way of relieving himself from his superabundant bile. Nothing would more surprise his intelligent readers, or be more foreign from the character he had for the last twenty years, than fairness and a spirit of justice on his part. He lives as a journalist, in an atmosphere of prejudice and misrepresentation; but his influence is fortunately limited to a circle composed of the unprincipled and uninformed portion of his party.

Raleigh Standard.

The Prince de Joinville and the Navies of France and England.

Some correspondence has recently passed between Captain Townshend, R. N., and the Prince de Joinville, respecting a passage in a phamplet issued by his royal highness, in 1852, stating that a frigate which formed part of the British fleet, under Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in 1839, was left at Besika Bay for the purpose of observing the French movements.—Capt. Townshend, as commander of the frigate in question; (the Tyne) contradicts this statement, asserting that the reason for being ordered to remain at Besika Bay was because despatches were expected from Constantinople. He further expresses his regret that his royal highness, whose family had ever received kindness and courtesy from this country, should in his pamphlet, have evinced jealousy and animosity towards, and spoken vauntingly of the superiority of the French navy.

The letter concludes by stating the gallant captain's belief that if a collision should take place between the two countries the result would justify the confidence England entertained that "ever man would do his duty."—The prince, in his reply, which appears in French, withdrew the assertion in the obnoxius passage, stating that it was furnished to him by his comrades, at Constantinople. He disclaims any feeling of animosity towards England; and expresses his admiration of the institutions which permit him to find a refuge in the country. At the same time, he asserts that if more should be expected than that he should pay for the hospitalities he receives he would leave the country. His royal highness's letter concludes with an expression of confidence in the naval force of France, which it had been his duty to endeavor to render as effective as possible.

Singular Marriage of the Emperor's Physician.—The marriage of the physician of Louis Napoleon, Dr. Conneau, is announced. We learn from the Courier des Etats Unis, that he has, in imitation of his royal master, espoused a lady thirty years younger than himself. Dr. Conneau, who is said to be a most excellent man, had been the tutor of this young lady from her infancy, having bestowed upon her all the tender care and solicitude of a father.—Some time ago, finding his charge of an age and in a position to be married, he offered his services in making for her an advantageous selection. But I have already made my choice, replied the young lady, and I am ready to be married at any time. How! rejoined the astonished doctor, have you indeed selected your husband; and who is the happy man? It is yourself, responded the damsel; I love you with all my heart, and I am now ready to become your wife. Too much surprised at this declaration to believe his pupil in earnest, the doctor turned it off as a pleasantry.—She insisting that she was serious, he at length made a formal and distinct refusal of the hand she had offered him. The young lady, however, as it seems, well considered the subject, and her purpose was not to be changed. She reproached her tutor with unkindness, and with a willingness to make her miserable. The doctor yielded so far as to take the subject again into consideration, and after consulting with his master and friend the Emperor, at length decided to accept the lady's offer and become the happy husband of his now happy pupil.

Treatment of Strangers in Cuba.—Mr. Salmon Skinner, an American citizen residing in Brooklyn, New York, has addressed a letter to the editor of the New York *Times* in which he states that, during a recent visit to Cuba, he was treated with the greatest consideration and personal kindness by the people generally as well as by the authorities of that island.—Having memorialized the Captain General in relation to a fine imposed upon him on account of a defect in his passport, that functionary promptly remitted the fine. Mr. Skinner says in conclusion:

"Let no invalid be frightened from the Island of Cuba by filibuster reports, and if he visits Havana, or any of the towns, let him attend to his own affairs, and not meddle with the government or the institutions of the island, and, my word for it, he will not be molested."

We have often heard ladies expressing a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linens, shirt bosoms, et cetera, is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following recipe for making Gum Arabic starch:

Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it let it set all night. In the morning, poor it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A table spoonful of gum water, stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin wite muslin and bobinet

Quite Natural.—It was'nt a bad trick that was put upon a law-student by his fellows, when, having observed that he read always by quantity, and of course very superficially, they used every night to put back the mark which he left in his Blackstone about three-fourths the distance of that day's reading. The consequence was that, without knowing it he read the work through several times, and, on being questioned at last as to how he liked its author, replied that "Blackstone seemed to him rathed a pleasant writer, he *must* say there was rather too much *repetition* for a good style."—*Boston Post.*

Lusus Naturæ.—A negro woman in Bowling Green, Ky., was delivered a few days since of a pair of twins, one of whom was perfectly white and the other a pure African.

We learn that Mr. William F. Ritche, the well kown editor of the Richmond Enquirer, will soon lead to the hymenial alter the distinguished actress and estimable woman Mrs. Mowatt. It is Mrs. M's wish to take a farewell leave of the stage in our principal cities—She owes this to the many warm friends whom she has made in her histrionic career, and we hope that her "liege lord that is to be," will interpose no objection.—*Boston Transcript, 24th.*

An article in the [illegible] by the United States mint [illegible] surprised to find that in that time [illegible] coinage far exceeds that of Great Britain.

The amount coined in England since 1848 is as follows:

	Gold Coined.	Silver Coined.
1848	£2,451,999	£ 35,442
1849	2,177,955	119,592
1850	1,491,836	126,096
1851	4,400,411	87,868
1852	8,742,270	289,696

This gives a total of £10,264,437 of gold & £561,594 of silver, which, added to £12,308, the amount of copper coined, makes a total of £19,838,375. The coinage of gold in 1852, it will be seen, is nearly equal to that of the four previous years.

By reducing the above amounts from pounds to dollars, at the rate of $4 84 to the pound sterling, and comparing it with the coinage in the U. States, we have the following result for the last five years:

	Great Britain.	United States.	Excess U S.
Gold	$93,240,049	$164,226,693	$70,988,644
Silver	2,718,115	7,794,907	5,076,792
Copper,	59,571	300,874	241,303
	$96,017,735	$172,322,474	$76,304,739

By the above it appears that the excess of the coinage in the country for the five years was $76,304,739. In the year 1852, the coinage of gold in Great Britain was $45,312,587. In the United States $53,747,187. Excess in favor of the United States $14,564,800.

A Washington letter addressed to the Richmond Enquirer says of the appointment of Hon. Loren P. Waldo as a commissioner of pensions, and of Professor De Bow—

"The appointment of Mr. Waldo is the very best that could be made, and the country will thank President Pierce for the selection. If untiring industry, high integrity and a thorough knowledge and practice of the pension laws are the qualities necessary to make a good commissioner for that most important bureau, then will Loren P. Waldo prove himself just the man. In the appointment of Mr. Waldo, as in all others yet made, the President has shown a remarkable knowledge of men. We shall soon have the government in safe and economical democratic hands.

"The whole south and west will hail with peculiar satisfaction the appointment of Professor De Bow as superintendent of the census, vice Kennedy. The whole country knows De Bow as the able editor of the Commercial Review of New Orleans. Probably no man is more capable of completing the census work than this gentleman. He has added more positive knowledge to the statistics of the United States than was ever done before."

The same letter states that three-fourths of the clerks in the State Department are Whigs, and in the War office there are fifteen Democrats to fifty-three Whigs. In the Navy Department there are twenty-six Whigs to ten Democrats.

Washington Union.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.

It will be seen that the Board of Directors of the above company, have advertised to let the grading of the Road at Darlington, Society Hill and Cheraw, on the 26th, 28th and 29th inst. This looks, really, a little like the "beginning of the end." We hope and trust that those of our citizens who have not heretofore subscribed for Stock, will now do so. We have time and again urged the importance of this Road, not only to our merchants and real estate owners, but also to the planters along the line. We have given them examples of the effects of Railroads elsewhere, in enhancing the price of lands, and insisted that the same results must follow here. Have the facts set forth, and our reasoning therefrom, fallen on indifferent and heedless ears? Do those whose interests, we insist, are most to be promoted by the Road, demand more occular demonstrations than we have before exhibited? If so, then we are prepared to meet that demand by facts which have occurred within a few weeks past, in this immediate vicinity.

Since the first of January last, several sales of land have been made in this neighborhood. These lands had been sold within the last few years, so that the enhancement in value is not a matter of speculation but is based upon actual business transactions. The first plantation to which we refer, is situated immediately upon the line of the Railroad; and was sold a few years ago, on a credit we believe of one and two years, for about $2,800. At the recent sale referred to, it brought over $5,000. The second was sold, if we are not mistaken, less than three years ago, for $7,000; and at the recent sale, we understand, about half of it was sold for about the sum it all sold for then. A third tract, of about 500 acres of pine land, was valued about 4 years ago at $3,000, which the owner could now realize $10 per acre for. What say the land owners along the line of the Railroad to these facts? Can they longer doubt the deep interest they have in the success of the project? Will they longer hesitate to promote that interest, by withholding a liberal subscription to the stock of the company?

Cheraw Gazette.

The Value of the N. C. Copper Mines.—We have published an account of a sale in New York of one hundred tons of ore recently extracted from the Fentress mine in Guilford county, N. C., at one hundred and eighty dollars per ton. This, it would appear from subsequent developments, is but the beginning of the end. The mine is rich beyond all calculation. The Patriot, published in the county in which the mine is situated, says: "We understand that the mine opened in this county becomes richer as the workmen go down. Between the different tunnels or slopes cut in the vein there is now ascertained to be copper ore sufficient to bring in market one million of dollars. This sounds like an astonishing yield, and we should almost hesitate to mention it, were it not for reliable assurances of the correctness of the estimate. And yet, at the bottom of the last and deepest shaft the vein is thickest and richest!—promising a remuneration to enterprise and labor valuable beyond precedent in the annals of mining in this country."

All Gammon.—When you hear a minister declaring that he has a call from the Lord to dispense the Gospel in another part of the country, you may bet a thousand dollars to a corn dodger and win that the gentleman with the horns and spear tail has more to do with the call than religion. Whoever heard of a minister giving up fifteen hundred a year for five hundred.—Nobody—it's all gammon!—*N. Y. Day Book.*

A True Republican.—Chief Justice Ruffin, late of the Supreme Bench of North Carolina, has accepted the appointment of Justice of the Peace in Alamance county, and is now engaged in the discharge of the duties of Chairman of the County Court there.

Wm. H. Thumlest, a respectable citizen of Baltimore, says that STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT entirely cured him of a threatened Consumption of six months standing. He has since recommended it to many others, and it has in every instance done all that could be expected from medicine.—It is used by many of the most experienced Physicians. If you have a Cough try it! See advertisement in another column.

An Obstinate Skin Disease cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Mr. Fishing, late of Broad-street, Bath, suffered for many years from a severe scorbutic disease, which affected his hands to such a degree that for months together he was unable to work at his business. He consulted nearly all the faculty of the place, and for a long time used the Bath Waters, which are so celebrated for the cure of cutaneous disorders, but the virulence of the complaint remained unabated. He then tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which have so effectually cured him that he has had no return of the malady for more than two years.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London.) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

DIED.

In this town, on the 29th inst., Newton Fitch, infant son of Rev. Jas. H. and Lucinda G. Brent, aged 7 months.

In this town, on Sunday, the 27th inst., Mrs. Zara, relict of Mr. John M. Cazaux, in the 46th year of her age.

In this town, on the 23d instant, Mr. John H. Tiedeman, aged 31 years. He was buried with military honors, by the German Volunteers, of which company he was a member.

Near Wilmington, at the residence of her father, Parker Quince, Esq., on the 24th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth M. Davis, wife of Mr. Frederick Davis, aged 27 years.

At Wrightsville Sound, on the 23d inst, Mr. Solomon R. Grant, in the 65th year of his age.

At Smithville, on the 24th inst., of pneumonia, Capt Robert B. Potter, aged about 58 years.

On the 24th March, 1853, Mrs. Elvy Newton, in the 68th year of her age. The lamented deceased was greatly beloved by her relations and friends, and was much respected by her neighbors on account of her strict regard for morality and religion.—Com.

Other papers will please copy.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Steamer Chatham, Evans, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

March 28—Schr. Lamont Dupont, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Triumph, Mason, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Gazelle, Hathaway, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, fm Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 16 passengers.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McKoy.

29—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 48 passengers.

Sloop Pine, Robinson, from Washington, N. C., to Master; with corn, bacon, &c.

March 29 - Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Parker, from New River, to Rankin & Martin; with corn, bacon, &c.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, 4 days from Boston, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Brig Manuela, Kelton, from Boston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

30—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Price, fm Charleston, with 43 passengers.

March 30—Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McKoy.

31.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, fm Charleston, with 49 passengers.

CLEARED.

March 28—Schr. John C. Calhoun, Case, for Richmond, Va., by J. H. Flanner; with 91,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 100 bbls. spirits turpentine, 200 do. rosin, 19 bales warp, 43,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Harriman, for New Orleans, by Ellis, Russell & Co; with naval stores.

Schr. Globe, Hatch, for Portsmouth, N. H., by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 75,000 feet lumber.

28—Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by Wm. H. McKoy.

March 28—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth: with one boat in tow.

Brig Sam'l T. Hinds, Cox, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with 200 bush. pea nuts, 120,000 feet lumber.

Brig Tangier, Griffin, for New London, by Kidder & Martin; with 120,000 feet lumber.

Brig Kate Heath, Bennett, for Matanzas, by Miles Costin; with lumber.

29—Steamer Henrietta, Perry, for Fayetteville, by Ellis, Russell & Co.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Furman, for New York, by Miles Costin: with naval stores, &c.

29—U. S Mail Steamer Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 41 passengers.

March 29—Schr. William, Wixen, for New Bedford, by DeRosset & Brown; with 359 bbls. tar, 261 do. rosin, 10 do. pitch, 4 do. spirits turpentine.

Brig Annandale, Sherman, for Cardenas, by Neilson & Keith: with 100,000 feet lumber.

30—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with one boat in tow

30—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Lawton, for Charleston, with 63 passengers.

March 30—Schr Romeo, Palmer, for Saco, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 51,000 feet timber, 20,000 ft. lumber, 8 bbls. naval stores.

31—Brig Beronda, Morton, for Sagna La Grand, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 10 bbls. pitch, 5 do. tar, 5 do. turpentine, 105,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by Wm. H. McKoy.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 64 passengers.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.

Conwayboro', S. C., March 24th, 1853.

Arrived, March 17, Schr. George M. Smith, Nichols, fm New York, mdze, to S & H. Bell, Carman, Turnage & Co., and D. W. Watsan.

20th.—Steamer Fairy, Sealey, from Georgetown, mdze. to W. S. Reaves, and others.

Schr. Francis Ann, Smaw, from Washington, N. C., 1900 bushels corn, to Perkins & Barnhill, and Taft & Bros.

22.—Schr. F. Mervin, Thomas, from New York mdze. to B. D. Beaty, Carman, Turnage & Co, and others.

Cleared, March 14.—Schr. Joseph Tremble, Pendleton, for Charleston, S. C., naval stores and staves, by S. Pope.

23.—Steamer Fairy, Sealey, for Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. Francis Ann, Smaw, for do. do.

24.—Schr. Geo M. Smith, Nichols, for New York, with 200 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1000 bbls. Rosin, 100 bales cotton, by Carman, Turnage & Co., Moore & Gurganus, Yates & Gordon.

Little River, S. C., March 25th, 1853.

Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Davis, from Wilmington, N. C., with mdze. for Thos. W. Gore, W. J. Gore, and others.

Schr. Cate, Davis, from Wilmington, N. C., with mdze for W. J. Gore, Wm. Mathews, and others.

STEAMER "SPRAY" FOR SMITHVILLE.

THE Steamer "SPRAY," Capt. J. W. Sterett, will leave for Smithville, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday mornings, at 9 o'clock. Returning same days, will leave Smithville at 3 o'clock, P. M., landing both ways at Orton wharf.

Passage 50 cents in all cases.

Freight 25 cents per barrel, other articles in proportion

Apply to Capt. Sterett on board, or to

A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
No. 2, South Wharves.

February 16th, 1853. 139-1y

FOR SALE.

THREE PORTABLE CIRCULAR STEAM SAW MILLS, made by George Page & Co, Baltimore, owned by the Greenville & Raleigh Plank Road Company, situated on the line of their Road, one 2, one 5, and one 13 miles from Wilson. These Mills have all been used to some extent, but are in order, with all their fixtures, to be put in immediate use. Persons desirous of running Mills of this description, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, by an early application. Address the subscriber, Walshville, Pitt Co., N. C; John A. Selby, Greenville, N. C., or William B. Myers, Wilson, N. C., when any information relative to the matter, will be attended to.

ALFRED MOYE, Pres't G. & R. P. R. Co.

March 23d, 1853. 171-t1stm—30-t1stm

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.

R. ROBINSON, Wilmington, N. C.,

HAVING opened an establishment for the preparation and bottling of MINERAL WATER of all kinds—such as Lemon, Sarsaparilla, &c.; also, GINGER POP, and in general every description of beverages, together with a very superior article of EFFERVESCENT CIDER, is prepared to supply orders for the same to any amount at 33⅓ cents per dozen for the Mineral Water and Pop, and 37½ cts. per dozen for the Cider, delivered free of additional charge at any part of the town, and forwarded to any part of the country where ordered at the charge of those ordering

March 7, 1852 155-3m—27-6m

CHEESE.—50 boxes rich Cheese, in fine order, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company, will be held at Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of April next.

JAMES G. SWANN, Sec'ty. & Treas'r.

March 31st, 1853.—[176-w&d] Com. & Her. copy t m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber having taken out special letters of administration upon the Estate of John Tedemann, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on Thursday, April 7th, 1853, at the late residence of the dec'd, all the perishable property belonging to said Estate. JACOB WESSEL, Adm'r

March 30, 1853. 175-2t—30-1t

SUGAR.—100 bbls. Clarified, Coffee, Granulated, Powdered, Crushed, Loaf, New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Muscovado Sugar, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

$225 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

New Hanover County.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County afforesaid, by Benjamin Hallett, of the said County, that two certain male slaves belonging to him, named LOTT, aged about twenty-two years, five feet four or five inches high, and black, formerly belonging to Lott Williams, of Onslow county; and BOB, aged about sixteen years, five feet high and black; have absented themselves from their said master's service, and are supposed to be lurking about this county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slaves forthwith to return home to their master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said LOTT and BOB, do not return home and surrender themselves immediately after the publication of these presence, that any person may kill and destroy the said slaves by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 28th day of February, 1853.

W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P., [Seal.]

$225 REWARD.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for Negro LOTT, either dead or alive; and Twenty-Five Dollars for BOB'S head, delivered to the subscriber in the town of Wilmington.

March 2d, 1853.—[26-tf] BENJAMIN HALLETT.

SUGAR.—5 hhds. P. R. Sugar 2 do. St. Cruse do. very superior 5 half boxes Loaf do. For sale low by W. C. HOWARD.

March 14.

HERRINGS.—50 bbls. Halifax Herrings, will be sold low, to close consignment. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

COFFEE.—50 Sacks St. Domingo, Rio, Laguayra, Java, and Mocha Coffee, for sale by

March 23. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!—Just received, a full supply of the *best* and *cheapest* Axes ever brought to North Carolina, consisting of heavy Timber, Boxing, Club and Boys Axes, made expressly for me, and every Axe warranted.

Wilmington, Dec. 29, 1852. J. M. ROBINSON.

SALT. 1,000 bushels, now in store, for sale by

Feb. 17. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

[illegible] Price Current.

Article			
[illegible]			
BEANS, per bush.			
White, ...	00	a	1 60
BEESWAX,			
Perpound, ...	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Perpound, ...	20	a	28
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess, ..	14 00	a	16 00
Do. Prime, ..	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per100lbs., .	5 00	a	7 00
COTTON,			
Per lb	0	a	0
CORN,			
Per bushel, ...	00	a	57
Meal, bush., ..	70	a	75
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio, ...	10	a	10½
St. Domingo, .	9	a	10
Laguayra, ...	11	a	11½
Cuba, ...	00	a	00
Java, ...	13½	a	14
CANDLES, per lb			
Tallow, ...	12½	a	16
Sperm, ...	45	a	50
Adamantine, ..	22½	a	37½
EGGS, per doz.,	10	a	12½
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.	0 00	a	1 75
FEATHERS,			
Per pound, ...	00	a	00
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern ...	5 25	a	7 50
Baltimore, ..	none.	a	0 00
Fayetteville,	5 10	a	5 20
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	0 00	a	0 00
Eastern	0 00	a	1 25
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb	3	a	3½
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	5
Amer., best ref.		a	6
Swede	6	a	6½
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede	5½	a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina, .	10½	a	12½
Western, nom	12	a	13
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	12 50	a	00 00
Wide do. ..	0 00	a	8 00
Scantling, ...		a	6 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum, ...	32	a	34
Gin, ...	30	a	35
Whiskey, rec.	28	a	30
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	55
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba, ...	19	a	00
New Orleans.	00	a	34
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y		a	5 00

Article			
MULLETS,			
Per barrel, ..	[illegible]	a	[illegible]
NAILS, [illegible]			
Cut, ...	[illegible]	a	7½
Wrought, ...	10	a	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	3 60
*Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard, ...	0 00	a	1 90
Tar, ...	0 00	a	1 85
Pitch, ...	0 00	a	1 60
Rosin, No.1,	1 75	a	2 00
Do. No.2,	0 00	a	0 60
Do. No.3,	0 00	a	1 10
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon, ...	00	a	50
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm, ...	1 15	a	1 65
Linseed, ...	85	a	95
Neats Foot, ...	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground, ...	00	a	90
Black Eye, ...	00	a	00
Cow, ...	00	a	0 85
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess, ...	18 00	a	19 00
Prime, ...	00 00	a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl ...	1 00	a	2 00
Sweet, bush., ..	70	a	75
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live, .	20	a	25
Do. dead, .	20	a	30
Turkeys, live,	0 75	a	1 25
Do. dead lb.	12½	a	15
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, .nom .	0 00	a	4 00
Rough, bush..	0 00	a	1 00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum..ret ..	40	a	00
Liv'l sack, ..	0 90	a	0 00
SOAP, per lb., ...	5	a	7½
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common, ..	0 00	a	2 50
Contract, ...	3 50	a	5 00
STEEL, per lb.			
German	16	a	
Best Cast	22	a	28
Blister	7	a	8
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	0 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	a	10 25
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	12 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans, ..	5½	a	6½
Porto Rico, ...	6½	a	8
St. Croix, ...	7	a	8
Loaf, ...	9	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping, ..	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	a	9 25
Do ord'y, .	4 50	a	5 75
Do inf'r, ..	2 50	a	4 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound, ...	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira, ...	70	a	5 00
Port, ...	90	a	4 00
Malaga, ...	45	a	60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ...	$ 40	a	$ 50
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.	70	a	75
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	20
Cotton, per bale,	1 50	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.	65	a	70
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	6 00	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
Rice, per 100 lbs.			18
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	45		50
Spirits Turpntine, ... do.	65	a	75
Lumber, per M.	8 00	a	10 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore .... ½ per ct. prem.		Philadelphia ½ per ct. prem.	
New York, ... ½ " "		Virginia ..... ¾ " "	
Boston, ... ½ " "		Charleston, .. ¾ " "	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31st, 1853.

Bacon—The receipts of North Carolina make have been fair for the week, and we note sales since last review at 9½, 10 @ 11 cents for hog round, and 12 cents ₩ lb. for hams. The stock on market is rather heavy, and sales dull at quotations. The stock of Western is also full, and sales from store dull at 9 to 9½ for shoulders, and 10½ @ 11 cents for middlings.

Beef Cattle.—The stock in butchers' hands is sufficient for demand, and there is no enquiry for the article. Last sales at quotations.

Corn.—We note the receipt since last Thursday of some 4 @ 5,000 bushels Corn; of which we note sales as follows: 400 bushels, at auction yesterday, at 48 a 52 cents, and 1,000 do., do. do., at 56 to 59 cents; and 1,000 do on Friday last at private sale at 57 cents per bushel. The stock on market is heavy and moderate demand.

Flour.—There is a fair supply of Northern brands, and we note sales at quotations from store. The stock of Fayetteville brands has been somewhat reduced, and we hear of none in first hands. See quotations for store rates.

Hay.—Light receipts this week, but market well supplied. We note sale on last Thursday of 90 bales prime Eastern make at $1 25 per 100 lbs., and a small parcel Northern make on Monday, at auction, at 95 cents to $1 ₩ 100 lbs.

Lard.—Market well supplied, and sales dull at 10 @ 11 cts. ₩ lb. for North Carolina make. *Western* nominal at quotations.

Lumber.—River.—Sales of two or three rafts at $6 for scantling, $8 for wide boards, and $12 50 per M. for flooring boards.

Molasses.—Received from Cuba since last review about 576 hhds. The stock on market is heavy, and the article dull. Sales at 19 cents per gallon, 90 days.

Naval Stores—The receipts of Turpentine for the week ended to-day have been light, reaching only 1,834 bbls., and the price has advanced on last Thursday's quotations 5 a 10 cents on both the soft and hard article. The demand is moderate, and market closed firm yesterday at highest quotations; none offering this morning. The largest portion of the receipts has been confined to the hard article. Sales of the week as follows:

		Soft.	Hard.
Thursday.....	181 bbls....	$3 60......	$1 80
Friday.......	156 ".....	3 60.......	1 80 a 1 85
Saturday.....	335 ".....	3 60.......	1 80 a 1 85
Monday.......	686 ".....	3 60.......	1 75 a 1 90
Tuesday	451 ".....	3 60.......	1 90
Wednesday....	30 ".....	3 60.......	1 90

Spirits Turpentine—Sales have been made during the week of some 5 @ 600 bbls., at 50 @ 52 cents ₩ gallon—and some parcels on private terms, supposed at 52 cents. The article is now dull, and we learn that yesterday holders were offering at 50 cents, without finding purchasers. Stock fair, and no demand. Rosin.—But little doing in consequence of the continued high rates of freight, and the article is nominal at quotations. Sales on Friday last of 367 bbls. No. 1 at $1 75 @ $2; and Monday 500 do. No. 3 at $1 10 ₩ bbl.—Tar.—Sales since last Thursday of about 1,800 bbls. at $1 85 ₩ bbl.; a decline of 15 cents on last week's prices.

Peas.—No receipts of Black Eye or Cow Peas, and the former is in good demand.

Rice.—Sales of clean in the small way at quotations. See table.

Salt.—A cargo of 2,000 sacks received from Liverpool, changed hands on Friday at 90 cents per sack, 90 days.

Staves and Shingles.—No receipts, and little or no demand.

Timber.—Some 20 rafts have been sold during the week at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

Freights.—No change to note in rates. Plenty of produce but shippers are holding back for lower rates. See table for last rates paid.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 28th.—Bacon.—Receipts not large, prices unchanged—[10@11 cents.] Cotton.—We continue present quotations, but would remark that it is rather heavy under the late news. Manufacturers may sustain the better grades. [Quotations 8¾@9½s.] Corn.—As yet there is no accumulation of stock on hand. Prices steady—[60@65 cents ₩ bushel.] Flour.—No chang—[$4@$4 60.]—*Obs.*

BOSTON, March 26.—Naval Stores.—Spirits Turpentine has been sold at 63@65c. ₩ gallon, cash, holders generally asking the latter rate In Tar there have been sales of North County and Wilmington at $2 75@$3, 6 mos. Rosin is in fair demand at $1 75@ $1 87½ for common, and 250 bbls. No. 1 at $3 87½ ₩ bbl., 6 mos. Pitch is in steady demand at $2 ₩ bbl.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Naval Stores—Turpentine is quiet at our quotations, though most holders of North County ask something over $5. Spirits Turpentine, though rather firmer yesterday, remains about the same as noticed in our last—there have been sales of 8 @ 900 bbls. at 60 @ 62½ cents cash and 60 @ 90 days wholesale, and 62½ @ 63. cash, retail, with little done. We note besides, 600 bbls. North County Common Rosin, $1 40; 700 Wilminton $1 65 delivered; and about 2000 Tar $2 25 @ $2 37½ in yard, allowance to fill, leaving a reduced stock.

CHARLESTON, [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, [illegible] Asia's telegraphic advices [illegible] in this market, and [illegible]

BALTIMORE, March [illegible] street brands at $4 62½ ₩ bbl. City Mills is firmly held at $4 75 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal [illegible] ₩ bbl. Sales of red Wheat at 1 02@$1 06; white do. 1 [illegible], and very choice do. 1 10@$1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Rye 75@[illegible] ₩ bushel, to quality. White Corn 52@53c., and yellow do. [illegible] ₩ bushel. Maryland Oats 33@35c., and Pennsylvania do. 37@38c. ₩ bushel. Cloverseed 7 25@$7 50; Timothyseed $[illegible] @ $3 25, and Flaxseed $1 40 ₩ bushel Coffee—Small sales of Rio at 9½@9¾ to 9¾c. ₩ lb. Rice 3¾@4½c. ₩ lb. Mess Pork held firmly at 15 50@$16 ₩ bbl. Mess Beef $15 50 ₩ bbl.—Bacon shoulders 6¾, sides 7½@7¾c., and hams 10@12c. ₩ lb.—Lard in bbls. 9 cents, and in kegs 10¼@10½c. ₩ lb. Butter 14@15c. ₩ lb. Cheese 9¼@9½c. ₩ lb. Wool—Sales of unwashed at 28@30c., washed 38@40c., pulled [illegible]c., fine fleece 45@56c. ₩ lb. Whiskey—The market is quiet. Sales in hhds. at 21½c., and in bbls. at 22½c. ₩ gallon.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The cotton market is firmer, with sales of 1750 bales. Coffee—sales of 6,500 bags at [illegible] for Rio, 8¾ @8⅞ for St. Domingo, and active. Sugar—sales of 150 hhds. Mascovado at 5@5½. Molasses is steady. Flour is better under the effect of the steamer's news, with sales of 10,000 bbls. at 4 37½@$4 50 for State, and $4 62½@$4 81¼ for Genesee; sales of 2,000 barrels Southern at $4 75 @ $5.

Beef Hams—Sales of 300 bbls. at $15 50, and firm. Sales of 250 tierces sides at 5½ @ 6, and hams at 8½ @ 10, and plenty. Bacon—sales of 100 tierces at 7¼. Lard—sales of 200 bbls. at 9¼@9½, and inactive.

Cloverseed—Sales of 200 bushels at 11 37½@11 75 ₩ bushel. Wheat—Sales of 20,000 bushels Western white at $1 12, with a good demand. Corn—Sales of 25,000 bushels at 64 for white, and 65@66 for yellow, and wanted.

Naval Stores—Sales of 1,000 bbls. of spirits turpentine at 60; 500 bbls. rough turpentine at 4 87½ @ $5; sales of 1,000 bbls rosin at 1 45 @ $1 60. Whiskey is active, with sales of 750 bbls. at 24. Pork is easier, with sales of 400 bbls. at 15 @ $15 25 for mess, and $14 for prime. Beef is steady, with sales of 25 bbls. at $13.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—300 bbls. Turpentine sold at 14s. 2000 bbls. Common Rosin realized 5s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Cotton on Saturday and Monday was was in moderate demand only, with sales of 9,000 bales. On Tuesday more activity was manifested, and 8,000 bales were sold, 4,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices were unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—There was a fair demand for Wheat and Flour and prices had generally recovered from Friday's depression. Corn was in small demand, and prices of white one shilling per quarter lower.

LONDON, March 15.—A good business has been done in Sugar at full rates. Coffee was in fair demand. Sales of 1,000 bags native Ceylon at 48s.

The Corn market was dull. Wheat was lower. Flour was heavy, and American 6d a 1s. lower. Corn was pressed on the market.

The Money market was a trifle easier. Discounts were made at 2¾. English funds, railway shares, and foreign stocks were firm and slightly better.

At Manchester a slight decline had taken place in coarse descriptions of goods, but trade was generally healthy. The woolen districts were active at a slight improvement in prices. The Irish linen market was lower.

HAVRE, March 15.—Sales of the five days of 3,200 bales of Cotton at 2 francs decline for the week. Imports, 19,000 bales.

SPRING STYLE

OF Gent's Black Dress Hats, now open at the new Hat Store, No. 1, Granite Row, Front st. Please call and examine them. C. MYERS, Hatter.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH H. KELLY has returned from the North with a well selected stock of SPRING GOODS in her line, consisting in part of Ladies Hats of all styles, Feathers, Flowers, Artificials, Cuffs, Ribbons, Caps, &c., which will be sold low.

She is very thankful for past favors, and still desires a continuance of the same. Hats cleaned and trimmed as usual.

March 22, 1853 168-3t—29-1m

GOOD MEDICINES!!

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT

IS confidently recommended to invalids, as UNSURPASSED by any known preparation, for the cure of COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and other forms of Common Colds, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, in an early stage, and for the relief of the patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease.

It combines in a scientific manner remedies of long esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery, and besides its soothing and tonic qualities, acts through the skin gently, and with great efficacy for the cure of this class of diseases.

STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL!

Is a pleasant mixture, compounded in agreement with the rules of Pharmacy, of therapeutic agents, long known and celebrated for their peculiar efficacy in curing DIARRHŒA, and similar affections of the system. In its actions it ALLAYS NAUSEA and produces a healthy action of the LIVER, thus removing the cause at the same time that it cures the disease.

The valuable Medicines above named have recently been introduced, with the approval of a number of the Medical Profession in the City of Baltimore and elsewhere, and in practice have succeeded most admirably in curing the dieases for which they are prescribed. They are offered to the Country Practitioner, as medicines which he can in all respects depend upon, as prepared in agreement with the experience of some of the most learned and judicious Physicians, and strictly in conformity with the rules of Pharmacy, as especially serving his convenience, who cannot so readily as the City Physician have his own prescriptions compounded by a practical Pharmaceutist.

See the descriptive Pamphlets, to be had gratis of all who have the Medicines for sale, containing recommendation from Doctors Martin, Baltzell, Addison, Payne, Handy, Love, &c.

Doct. S. B. Martin, says "I do not hesitate to recommend your *Diarrhœa Cordial* and *Anodyne Cherry Expectorant*," &c.

Doct. John Addison, says "It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of the extraordinary efficacy of your Diarrhœa Cordial," &c.; and of the Expectorant, "I have no hesitation in recommending it, as a most valuable medicine," &c.

Doct. R. A. Payne, says he has used the Diarrhœa Cordial in his practice "with the happiest effect, and thinks it one of the most convenient and efficient combinations ever offered to our profession."

Doct. L. D. Handy, writes, "I have administered your Anodyne Expectorant, in several cases of Bronchial affection, with the most happy results, and from a knowledge of its admirable effects, I can with the greatest confidence recommend it," &c.

Doct. W. S. Love, writes to us that he has administered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Bronchitis for fourteen years, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing malady. It has in a few week done her more good than all the remedies she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.

Sixteen of the best Apothecaries and Pharmaceutists in the City of Baltimore, write "We are satisfied the preparations known as Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial are medicines of great value and very efficient for the relief and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended, they bear the evidence of skill and care in their preparation and style of putting up, and we take pleasure in recommending them."

☞E. H. STABLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore, Proprietors.

☞For sale by Druggists generally, and by C. DuPRE, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

December 24, 1852 16-6m

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.

JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloths;
	White Linen Drill;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Tally Velvets;	Porte Monnies and Purses;
Marseilles Vestings;	Large supply Looking Glasses
California stripes & cottonades	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	
Plain and fancy do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Green and blue Boraige;	
Fig'd and plain do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. do. Feathers;
Superfine Armenian do.	Swiss Trimming;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Jaconet do.
Silk do. do.	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Linen Cambrick do.;
	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
Neck, Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Jaconet and Cambric;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Col'd " " do.	
Cotton " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention

Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.

Wilmington, N. C, March 18th, 1853. 11

WHISKEY.—100 bbls. Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey, just received and for sale by

March 23. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

RUNAWAY.

DENNIS, about 26 or 28 years old, recently bought of Mr. Morgan. He has a wife at Long Creek, in the service of Mr. Taylor. He was raised at Long Creek. I will give $50 for his capture, so I can get him; $75 if taken out of the county, and $250 if taken out of the State. I will also pay $50 for evidence that will enable me to convict any white man of harboring him. DENNIS is a tall, slender-built black, a cooper by trade.

G. J. McREE.

March 30, 1853. 175-1w—30-tf

MULLETS AND BLUE FISH.—40 bbls. large fish, and in fine order, for sale by

March 23. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

CALL AND EXAMINE!! FOUR CASES OPENED YESTERDAY, consisting of 60 Fine Single Milled Coats; 100 Tweed Coats, for business; 201 Marseilles Vests, Fancy; 78 do. do. white figured; 400 Linen Coats, assorted qualities; Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Half Hose, Night Caps, Handkerchiefs, Suspender Ends, Standing Collars, Silk Under Shirts & Drawers, &c. &c.

The handsomest lot of Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS in town.

Garments of all kinds made to measure at brief notice, at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

Clothing and Furnishing Store, Market st., one door below Whitaker's Book and Piano Warerooms.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
James H. Meredith, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The People and Press of Wilmington.

The comparative dearth of general topics of an exciting character throws us, in a measure, upon our own resources, and affords us an opportunity, of which we avail ourselves, to notice some of the misapprehensions which have been entertained, or the misrepresentations which have been circulated with regard to the feelings or conduct of the people or press of Wilmington towards other sections of the State, or towards their fellow-citizens residing therein.

With some it has become fashionable to represent the people of Wilmington as grasping or selfish—as eager to engross everything, and jealous of the progress and advancement of any other place in the State; and yet it would puzzle even those who most loudly proclaim this charge against Wilmington, to adduce any instance in which this feeling has been exhibited. What really State-work has she ever opposed? What jealousy has she ever exhibited of any other seaport in the State?—What effort has she made to retard, in any way, the construction of a Road to Beaufort, or elsewhere, in North Carolina; nay, what opposition, even, has she made to an extension of the Central Road West, unless what might be founded upon present considerations of financial policy? For Plank Roads, Fayetteville Railroad charters, and other things of the kind, she has always been willing to go, and to go liberally. The people of Wilmington do *not* dream that they are the State; but they do think that they have an interest in the State, and that when the subject of Internal Improvements is on foot, they have some right to be heard, and to speak their minds without being considered intrusive. Any project tending to the general good of the State, is certain of their sympathy—can they be blamed if, at times, they are jealous of movements tending to convert great State works into feeders for markets out of the State? We would not willingly be invidious, but truth compels us to say, that those who take the greatest offence at Wilmington, are those who, never having moved an inch or made a struggle themselves, are totally unable to appreciate or sympathise with her.

The press of Wilmington has also been attacked—the Journal having, we think, received more than its due share of that blame to which we candidly believe no paper in town has been justly entitled.—In common with other papers, we have deprecated such arrangements as would tend to divert the trade of North Carolina's State works out of her own borders, while an outlet could be found within them.—We have preferred North Carolina to Virginia or S. Carolina: and most assuredly we have preferred Wilmington to Norfolk, or Petersburg, or Richmond, or Charleston. But we have never, by the slightest word, opposed any work for the advancement of Beaufort, or Newbern, or Washington, or any where else. We knew, when Wilmington applied for aid to the first session of the last Congress, and got but twenty thousand dollars, that she could have got more had it not been for a much larger appropriation for Nag's Head, contained in the same bill; yet neither the Journal nor its Editors made any remarks indicating opposition, although it must be confessed that we regard d the project of opening it as rather doubtful. We might cite other instances, but in conclusion we can safely challenge any one to show when, at any time, we have expressed jealousy of any work of a North Carolina character, no matter where it might be located, or which of our own towns it might benefit. We have never talked as though we considered Wilmington the whole State, but we *have* talked as though we believed that N. Carolina *was* a State and had State interests; we believe so still, and it is certainly neither vanity nor presumption in us to suppose that some of these interests are connected with Wilmington, and are deserving of, at least, a fair showing with others located beyond our own borders.

But, after all, we have an abiding confidence in the good sense and good feelings of the people of every section of North Carolina. We have an abiding confidence that every temporary prejudice having its origin in mutual misunderstandings, or forced into existence by designing misrepresentation, will pass away. We know that the people of the State respect their fellow citizens of Wilmington for the enterprise and energy they have displayed; when they know them better, they will still more cordially esteem them for their liberality of feeling and freedom from local or sectional prejudices.

The New York Crystal Palace.—This erection, which it should be borne in mind is the work of a joint stock company, and not by any means a State or National affair, will not, it seems, be ready for opening on the first of May, as had been promised; but that event will be delayed along into June, if not still farther. The New York movement differs from the London one in being directly speculative in its character. No doubt the projectors of the latter had, in a great measure, their ulterior views.

While no persons living could more deeply regret even the slightest appearance of doing injustice than the proprietors of this paper, still they cannot remain insensible to the high tributes of abuse which some of their cotemporaries have been pleased to lavish upon them in connection with their short article in relation to Messrs. Badger and Mangum.—No more emphatic testimony could be borne to the generally scrupulous accuracy of the Journal's statement of facts than the row and excitement created by the discovery of the startling circumstances that that paper had been caught napping. The same circumstance might have occurred with nine out of any ten of our revilers, without attracting the slightest attention, being passed over in the silence of contempt, or regared as a matter of too common occurrence to demand or receive notice.

☞ The Cincinnati *Sun* says that Lola Montz severely beat John Jones, her traveling agent, on the 17th inst. She is described as having sprung on the unfortunate Jones with the combined fury of several wild cats, and with that appendage to her "little arm," usually styled, in plain English, a fist, she struck the unfortunate and defenceless Jones, somewhere about the knowledge-box, so heavy a blow that that defenceless gentleman was pitched several feet. "Sum Punkins," Lola is!

Appointments.—Among a list of official appointments, published in the Union, we notice John A. Campbell, of Alabama, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of John McKinley, dec'd.; Selah R. Hobbie, to be First Assistant Post Master General, in place of S. D. Jacobs, removed. The appointment of Maj Hobbie is one of the best which could be made. Green W. Caldwell, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, in place of James W. Osborne, removed. W. H. Vesey, of Pa., has been appointed Consul at Havre.

Letter of Thomas Ritchie, Esq.

To the Editor of the Union:

Will you do me the favor to give me an opportunity of contradicting a statement which appears in the "Richmond Whig" of Saturday last? I am really obliged to the "Whig," whatever were its motives, for furnishing me this fair and public occasion of thoroughly defining my own position.

The "Whig" has been pleased to name some of the politicians of Virginia as applicants for office at the hands of the President. They have abilities enough to defend themselves. It is sufficient for me to explain my own course, without the slightest intention of casting any censure upon men for whom I entertain the sincerest respect. The following is the extract from the "Richmond Whig" which relates to myself:

"From *whispers* that have reached us, we infer that the list given above does not embrace one-half or even one-twentieth of the patriotic Virginians, who are eager to serve the model republic for a consideration. The names of some of these have surprised us—though nothing should be surprising in these latter days. Of course, the great number of applicants renders it impossible that all should be gratified. This intense competition has led to the adoption of the principle of selection which presided at the nomination of Gen. Pierce. From three to a dozen applicants, for instance, powerfully recommended, present themselves for the same office. The appointing power investigates their claims; and thinking it dangerous to gratify any one to the dissatisfaction of the rest, adopts the expedient of giving it to some unknown, or before unnamed man.—This milk-and-water policy, designed to please everybody, is said to have the effect of pleasing nobody. Each protests that he would much rather his open and worthy rival had got the place than the *tertium quid* insignificant who bears off the prize. This was the case, report goes, with respect to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. A Mr. Waterson, M. C., from Tennessee, and the elder Mr. Ritchie, were said to be the competitors—both powerfully backed. The struggle threatened to shake the Brigadier's throne to its foundations. The issue was dodged by setting aside both, and giving the coveted post to Mr. Peter G. Washington, who was no applicant, but who, we may well imagine, eyed with keen interest the progress of the internecine war. The Richmond custom-house and the marshalship of Eastern Virginia are said to be in the same sort of fix now; and it may be that most of the undisposed-of jobs are in like manner suspended between hawk and buzzard."

There has been no struggle for the office referred to, so far as I am informed; and certainly the history of my own connexion with it is perfectly gratuitous a d unfounded.

So far, indeed, as this statement refers to myself, it is not only not true, but it is the very reverse of the fact. I have been an applicant for no office whatever; and if the President had been kind enough to tender me *any* appointment, I should have promptly and most respectfully declined it. I have made no secret of this resolution. On the contrary, I have proclaimed it, as it were, from the house-tops. I have gratuitously declared it in two letters to two members of the cabinet. I have voluntarily and personally made the same declaration to the President himself. He has offered me no office, and of course he will offer me none now. At the same time I deeply appreciate the courteous compliments he has been kind enough to pay me. Franklin Pierce has a high destiny to fulfil; and no man can more cordially wish him the most brilliant success than the unambitious individual who puts his name to this hasty paper.

I intend this card to be the last notice which I shall take of the dispensation of the public patronage. And, therefore, permit me to close with the following extract of a letter which I addressed many days ago to a member of the cabinet:

"I ask nothing—I will accept nothing, from the administration. I leave the loaves and fishes to those who are better qualified to discharge the duties of office, to enjoy its honors and endure its burdens."

Respectfully, THOMAS RITCHIE.

☞ I ask the favor of the Richmond Enquirer to publish this card—and cannot doubt that the Richmond Whig will do me the justice to lay it before its readers.

U. S. Coast Survey.

Lieut. Comd'g J. N. Maffitt of the U. S. Navy, has been actively employed, for the last month, in surveying the Bar of Georgetown.

This survey is being made, under the direction of Prof. Bache, for engineering purposes, with a view to the improvement of our bar,—consequently it is of vital importance to the interest of this place, and every good citizen must so view it—and we hope that the results may prove favorable, such as to warrant a liberal appropriation from the General Government for the commercial interest of Georgetown.

We understand that Prof. A. Dallis Bache, the distinguished Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, will visit this section of the country early in April, on duty connected with the survey, and we earnestly hope, that the grand son of old Benjamin Franklin, will be the recipient of that hospitality, for which South Carolina is famed.

We submit a list of the officers, who are employed on the survey of our Bar and Harbor:

U. S. Schr. Crawford, (Hydrographical.)
Lieut. Comd'g J. N. Maffitt, U. S. Navy.
Sailing Master A. C. Rhind, do. do.
Pass' Mid'n F. P. DeKrafft, do. do.
do. do. J. D. Langhorne, do. do.
do. do. J. R. Hamilton, do. do.
Draughtsman, Chas. T. Ost, U. S. Coast Survey.
U. S. Schr. Bouncer, (Topographical.)
Sailing Master J. P. Jones, U. S. Navy.
S. A. Wainwright, Assist't U. S. C. Survey.
U. S. Surveying Schr. Ozella, (Trigonometircal.)
Lieut. J. S. Totten, U. S. Army.
J. Baker, U. S. Coast Survey.

The presumption is that the survey will be bro't to a conclusion by the middle of May. We wish the gentlemen success.—*Georgetown paper.*

The Rail Road Meeting.—Our readers will not forget that the meeting of stockholders for the purpose of organizing the Western Rail Road, will be held at the Town House on Saturday next at 10 A. M.

We learn from a friend at Raleigh that Mr Smith, of the firm of Smith & Colby, is in that city and will leave for this place to-morrow morning, in company with his partner, who is expected there to-day from Guilford.—*Fayetteville Observer, 24th inst.*

Large Subscription.—The City Council of Charleston has subscribed $500,000 to build the Blue Ridge Rail Road. This road passes through the extreme Western part of North Carolina.

Washington, March 24.—Senator Rusk is recovering from his dangerous illness.

President Pierce officially notified the Senate, to day, that he will have no further use for it after Wednesday.

The Gardiner case is progressing. Mr. Evans testified to-day that the claim was very carefully examined by the Board of Commissioners and fully proved.

New York, March 24.—Mr. Ramsey, contractor for carrying the mail from Vera Cruz to Acapulca, has received the contract from the Post-Master-General.

One hundred head of mammoth fat cattle, raised by Felix Seymour, Esq., of Hardy county, Va., left that county last week, and are to be driven to New York, where they are expected to arrive about the time of the opening of the World's Fair. The average weight of twenty head of these cattle, three or four weeks ago, was nineteen hundred and thirty-one pounds.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

New Orleans, March 19.—The British barque Abeona for Liverpool, with a cargo of corn and cotton, is on fire in the South West Pass. It is probable she will be a total loss.

Advices from Mexico to March first state that Durango had declared for Santa Anna, making eleven States in his favor. Santa Anna is expected to reach Mexico in the steamer of the first of April.

Brazil is said to be more prosperous and flourishing now than it has been at any time since its independence. A Rio Janeiro price current of the 12th gives the following reasons:

"The settlement of long pending political differences with the River of Plate provinces—the almost entire extinction of the contraband slave trade—the numerous enterpises represented by public companies, including those of additional steam navigation and the formation of railways—abundance of capital—prosperous state of the finances of the country, and a good demand for its produce at remunerating prices to the planter—form the principal grounds of its prosperity."

Hotel of the Invalids, Paris.

Professor Upham, in writing to the Congregationalist, thus concludes a letter from Paris:

The Hotel of the Invalids is a vast establishment, founded by Louis XIV, but greatly enlarged from time to time, and at the present time covering, with its numerous courts, sixteen acres of ground. We passed a number of pieces of heavy artillery, as we approached the gate of entrance; and everywhere, at the gate, and in the court, and galleries, some seated on chairs, and some walking; some with one arm remaining, and others with one leg, with diversities of uniform, but all, apparently, in good spirits, and chattering excessively, were the old associates of my guide—the broken, but indomitable remnants of the wars of the Emperor. Too old to fight, and too much mutilated to labor, they felt themselves happy in not being obliged to beg.

The Hotel of the Invalids, construeted with a view to accommodation of a large number of soldiers, displays a front of six hundred and twelve feet.—There are four refectories—or diningrooms—for the occupants, each one hundred and fifty feet in length and eight spacious dormitories, besides smaller ones containing fifty beds each. The dome of the Invalids, which has a sort of historical celebrity, is spacious and lofty, and is seen at a great distance.—Among the other accommodations pertaining to this remarkable establishment, it has a library of 1.500 volumes; consisting chiefly of works of general literature, jurisprudence, and military strategy and it is here—as might naturally be expected, that we find deposited many of the trophies which the French have taken from their enemies. In the time of Napoleon there were three thousand flags collected here—the memorials of war and of conquest, all of which were burnt by the French themselves on the evening previous to the entrance of the allied armies into Paris, March 31, 1814; so certain it is that war brings with it its own retribution.

In this building are the remains of Napoleon, the dust and ashes of the man who was for many years the idol of France and the terror of Europe. It is not surprising that visitors should constantly flock to see the splendid monument of a man of such wonderful power and of such strange vicissitudes; at the age of twenty-eight the conqueror of Italy; at thirty the first Consul of France; and at thirty-five the Emperor of France; but in his purpose of conquering Europe driven back by the flames of Moscow, defeated at Waterloo, and finding death on the rock of St. Helena. The hoof of his war horse trod in the blood of millions.

As I returned from the place, the sun was setting behind the distant hills. I passed through the majestic grove of the Elysian Fields. The autumnal leaves, gleaming in the departing radiance of day, fell around me. My heart w nt back to America. The sound of her rivers was in my ears. Her vast forests spread out before me. I remembered the vastness, the wildness, the repose of nature, and I said to myself, "These works which I have seen in foreign lands—the efforts and the memorial of genius—are still the works of man. Imperfection marks their origin; decay completes their progress. Beauty and deformity, life and death, are mingled together. Man is here; but where is the Maker of Man? I sigh for my native land. I wish to hear again the prayers and the hymns of her cottagers, inspired by the blessings around them. Her rivers are her lines of beauty; her hills are her monuments; the mighty firmament is her cathedral; and God—heard in the sighing of the winds—seen in the richness of the forest; and eternal in the reproduction of her wild and varied magnificence—God is everywhere."

Gen. Jackson's Reminiscences of the Battle of New Orleans.—"Philo Jackson" writes to *The Savannah Journal* an interesting account of a visit to Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage in 1839, from which we extract the following:

"I longed to hear him speak of his great battle, and one of the greatest battles too of modern history, the crowning exploit of his military life, the battle of the 8th of January, before New Orleans. He had just returned from his last visit to that city, and lamented the decease of most of his old compatriots since that battle. All the officers except Col. Tiebault, he observed, were dead. He then graphically described the field, the *fortications*, as he laughingly called them, and the victory, in a manner I shall never forget. 'Mr. Eaton (said Gen. Jackson) has greatly erred in his description of the American works. He says I had a 'strong breastwork of cotton bags.' *There was not a bag of cotton on the field, Sir!* I had some store-boxes and sand-bags, or bags filled with sand, and these were extended along the lines: but they were so low, that at the close of the action, when the British surviving General, in command, came riding up on an elegant horse, to surrender his sword, when he got near me, I heard him exclaim, with mortified surprise, 'Barricades! by ——, I could leap them with my horse!' I laughed hartily at his astonishment, for so he could, and besides, *on one wing* the works were not completed; I had nothing *there* but *a cornfield fence*, if the British had only known, to turn to it! But by keeping my men constantly throwing over facines and ladders on the works, the British were effectually deceived. But (continued Gen. J.) I never had so grand and awful an idea of the Resurrection as on that day. After the smoke of the battle had cleared off somewhat, (our men were in hot pursuit of the flying enemy,) then I saw, in the distance, more than five hundred Britons *emerging from heaps of their dead comrades, all over the plain!—rising up, and more distinctly visible, as the field became clearer, coming forward* and surrendering as prisoners of war to our soldiers. They had fallen at our first fire on them, without having received a scratch, and lay prostrate, as if dead, till the close of the action. Gen. Jackson regarded this action, justly, as the most glorious achievement of his life. That victory was as glorious to his country as to the hero of New Orleans—yet the *strategy* of the General in this masterly battle has never been duly appreciated in any history of it I have read."

How Murat met his Fate.—The sentence of the military commission was read to him with due solemnity. He listened to it as he would have listened to the cannon of another battle during his military life, equally without emotion or bravado. He neither asked for pardon, for delay, nor for appeal. He advanced of his own accord toward the door, as if to accelerate the catastrophe. The door opened on a narrow esplanade, lying between the towers of the castle and the outer walls. Twelve soldiers, with loaded muskets, awaiting him there. The narrow space did not permit them to stand a sufficient distance to deprive death of a part of its horror. Murat in stepping over the threshold of his chamber, found himself face to face with them. He refused to let his eyes be bandaged; and looking at the soldiers with a firm and benevolent smile, "My friends," said he, "do not make me suffer by taking bad aim. The narrow space naturally compels you almost to rest the muzzles of your muskets on my breast; do not tremble, do not strike me in the face—aim at the heart, here it is."

As he spoke thus, he placed his right hand upon his coat, to indicate the position of his heart. In his left hand he held a small medallion, which contained in one focus of love, the image of his wife and of his four children, as if he wished thus to make them witnesses of his last hour, or to have their image in his last look, as in his last thought. He fixed his eyes on this portrait and received the death-blow without feeling it, absorbed in contemplation of all he loved upon earth! His body, pierced at so short a distance by twelve balls, fell with the arms open and his face to the earth, as if still embracing the kingdom which he had once possessed, and which he had come to reconquer for his tomb. They threw his cloak upon the body, which was buried in the cathedral of Pizzo. Thus died the most chivalrous soldier of the imperial epoch; not the greatest but the most heroic figure among the companions of the new Alexander. Lamartine's History of the Restoration of the Monarchy in France.

For the collection of the revenue at the ports of Boston and Charlestown, 168 persons are employed—with the following salaries: Collector, $6,400; naval officer, $5,000; surveyor, $4,900; two deputy collectors, $2 500 each; one do, $1.500; 26 collector's clerks, at salaries from $1,800 down to $1,000; 56 inspectors, at $1,095.

The Panama Star says that the largest pearl in the world is in the possession of Victor Plise, Esq., of Panama. The pearl is much the shape of an egg, without a single flaw in its entire formation; in color it is what judges consider perfection, and its weighs 156 grains. It is valued at $5,000, and if a match could be procured for it, the pair would be considered almost invaluable. Mr. Plise has a large assortment of beautiful pearls, all of which he has collected at his fisheries on the Pearl Islands.

The following from the [illegible] correspondent of the [illegible] would [illegible] sufficient to [illegible] belief, yet well authenticated cases of the kind have been frequently recorded:

"On Wednesday night, about 11. [illegible], at an elevation of about [illegible] feet in the sky, a large steamer was visible for about five minutes, in an upright position, steaming for the south, her sails all set, and evidently at full speed. The illusion was so complete that I could observe the mainsail flapping in the wind. The sky, in the immediate locale, was clear, the outline of this ærial steamer being in darkness. I have just heard that the American mail steamer left Liverpool the day before, and it is possible that she was reflected.

This phenomenon, we are told, was frequently witnessed by our army, when in Mexico, and it is not of unfrequent occurrence on the deserts of Asia and Africa. When Baron Humboldt was at Cumonia, he says he frequently saw the islands of Pecuita and Boracha apparently hanging in the air, and sometimes with inverted images. During the march of the French army over the sandy plains of Egypt, it is said many singular instances of mirage occurred. "The villages situated upon small eminence were successfully seen like so many islands in the midst of an extensive lake, and beneath each village appeared its inverted image in the same direction; an image of the blue sky was seen, clothing the sand with its own bright hues, and causing the wilderness to appear like a rich luxuriant country. So complete was the deception, that the troops hastened to refresh themselves amid those cool retreats, but as they advanced the illusion vanished, only to reappear at the villages beyond."

The seemingly miraculous appearances of a red cross, at the height of two hundred feet in the heavens, while the worshippers in the parish of Migne, in France, were engaged in the exercises of the Jubilee, was clearly attributed to the law of refraction of light. A large red cross had been planted by the side of the church, as part of the religious ceremony.

Frequent instances of the mirage of looming have also occurred on our own lakes, but none so striking as we have recorded.—*Cleveland Democrat.*

Sheridan Knowles.—This distinguished dramatist recently left the stage and became a Baptist clergyman. As matter of interest to a portion of our readers, we publish a notice, taken from the Dunbarton (Scotland) Herald, of a lecture delivered by him at that place:

"The inhabitants of this place had the privilege of listening to such a brilliant display of oratorical powers as few of them have ever had an opportunity of enjoying before. The celebrity of the lecturer, in the dramatic world, both as an author and actor, attracted to the scene a large crowd, of all classes.—We observed, with the eagerly listening throng, clergymen of various denominations, those of the Established Church, Free Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, and others; also, elders in large numbers. Our municipal authorities were also there, including our worthy provost, our bailiffs, and nearly all the members of the town council. Indeed there was scarcely a person of any *status*, or respectability in this place, who did not avail himself of this opportunity of both enjoying a rich intellectual feast, and confirming himself in his protestant faith. Mr. Knowles' arguments, with their illustrations, the whole audience seemed to receive as quite resistless. Seldom, indeed, is there any chance of hearing the same arguments enforced with such eloquence and power as they were on this occasion."

Indian Corn.—This crop is of paramount importance to the people of the South. It is the greatest supporter of farm stock, and from it most of our bread is manufactured; but still there is much to be learned in its cultivation. The great secret in producing heavy crops consists in preparing the ground for the reception of the seed. One acre properly put in will yield more than four carelessly planted—hence the necessity of paying more attention to the mode of cultivation than the amount of land employed. One acre well tilled will give from 80 to 100 bushels, but carelessly performed, 20 bushels is a fair average crop. Let the land be plowed early and very deep, manure it with twenty loads of stable litter to the acre, if it can be had; plow it in lightly, plant early, keep down the weeds by the use of the cultivator, harrow and hoe, and no other labor is necessary to make a heavy crop if the season is propitious. When there is a large amount of unfermented vegetable matter, lime and ashes will be serviceable as top-dressings. If the land is a tenacious clay, sand might be hauled on with advantage. Have a deep, rich, loose bed for the millions of radicles to go abroad and uninterruptedly seek nourishment, and the rich harvest will tell well for the kind treatment.

A Cure and Preventive of the Potato Rot.—Mr. H. Penoyer, of Union county, Ill., gives the following as a certain cure and preventive of the potato rot, as well as being productive of an increase and an improvement in the quality of the crop:

"Take one peck of fine *salt* and mix it thoroughly with half a bushel of *Nova Scotia Plaster or Gypsum*, (the Plaster is the best,) and immediately after hoeing the potatoes the second time, or just as the young potato begins to set, sprinkle on the main vines, next to the ground, a table spoon full of the above mixture to each hill, and be sure to get it on the main vines, as it is found that the rot proceeds from the sting of an insect in the vine, and the mixture coming in contact with the vine, kills the effect of it before it reaches the potato."

Pork in Indiana.—Gov. Wright, President of the State board of agriculture, in his report to the General Assembly, states that the surplus pork in the State of Indiana, for 1852, amounts to $3.000,000, and the aggregate value of the surplus of all our product is $25.000.000. The report says that the large surplus of pork grown in Indiana demonstrates the fact that our farmers raise too much Indian corn in proportion to the number of acres of improved land, and recommends the introduction of more diversified agricultural pursuits. The State of Indiana, with but half the improved land that Ohio has, exceeds her half a million in the number of hogs. Ohio has one-fourth more of sheep than Indiana.

Trout Fishing in Winter.—The following account of a singular incident, by which a fine trout was captured, was originally published in a New Hampshire paper, in 1796, whence it was copied in a Massachusetts Magazine for the same year. It has since, every three or four years gone the rounds—

"We hear from Enfield in the upper part of Keene, that as two men were crossing a pond, in pursuit of a moose, one of them being thirsty, and perceiving a hole which had been cut through the ice by some fishermen, he stooped down to drink; being possessed of a long red nose, a fish supposed he had some bait, and made hold to snap it, when the man suddenly throwing his head back, drew out a trout which weighed three pounds four ounces!"

An amusing coloquy came off recently at the supper table on board of one of our Eastern steamboats, between a Boston exquisite, reeking with hair-oil and Cologne, who was "demming" the waiters, and otherwise assuming very consequential airs, and a raw Jonathan, who sat by his side dressed in homespun. Turning to his "vulgah" friend, the former pointed his jeweled finger, and said:

"Butter, sah!"

"I see it is," coolly replied Jonathan.

"*Butter*, sah, I say!" fiercely replied the dandy.

"I know it—very good—a first-rate article," provokingly reiterated homespun.

"Butter, I tell you!" thundered the exquisite, in still louder tones, pointing with "slow unmoving finger," like scorn's, and scowling upon his neighbor as if he would annihilate him.

"Well, gosh-all Jerusalem, *what of it?*" now yelled the downeaster, getting his dandriff up in turn—"Yer didn't think I took it for *lard!*"—*Transcript.*

☞ It is stated that the various expeditions that have been fitted out within the last five years for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, have cost an aggregate of £758,466. Nearly eight years have elapsed without tidings from the missing voyagers. No less than fifteen expeditions in all, consisting of thirty vessels besides boats, have been engaged in the pursuit, and the effort is still contined.

A Fighting Justice.—The Mexican Gen. Avalos recently addressed Justice McLane, of Brownsville, Texas, threatening to bombard the town if certain practices on this side were not suspended. The following is the Judge's reply:

Dear General—We have received your appropriate note of this date.

Let her rip.

An exchange paper suspects that Col. May, who lately married Miss Law, has left the dragoon service to engage in the infant-ry drill! It is probable that his days of dragooning are over. As to his engaging in infant-ry drill, nothing can be known until the next May comes.

[illegible] Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 24—Schr. Edward Stanly, ——, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, from Cardenas, to J. Hathaway & Sons; with molasses.

Schr Henrietta, Keen, from Philadelphia, to Miles Costin.

Br. Brig Nelson, Banks, from Liverpool, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with sack salt.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Brownley, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdse.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 25 passengers.

25—Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Onslow county, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

March 24—Brig Sea Belle, Hines, from Havana, to Neilson & Keith; with molasses.

25—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Onslow co., to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Price, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Schr. Albion, Wharton, from Onslow county, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Barque John A. Taylor, Lowd, from New York, to Miles Costin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Beronda, Morton, from New York, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Corson, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

26—U. S Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 41 passengers.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Williams, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

CLEARED

March 24—Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by Wm. H. McKoy.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by Wm. H. McKoy.

Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 12 bales cotton, 19 do. waste, 31 do. sheeting, 122 do yarn, 248 bbls. pitch, 250 do. spirits turpentine, 1,151 do. rosin, 80 do. tar, 2 do. turpentine, 25,829 feet lumber.

25—Brig Albert Adams, Snow, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

25—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Price, for Charleston, with 103 passengers.

March 26—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 68 passengers.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 968 bbls. rosin, 463 do. spirits turpentine, 9 do. copper ore, 100 bush. pea nuts.

Schr. Adele, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 24.—Bacon 10@11 cents; Coffee—Rio 11 @ 11½, St. Domingo 9 @ 10 c.; Cotton 8¾@9½; Feathers 35@37c.; Flour $4@$4 60; Corn 60@65; Wheat 75 @80; Oats 40@45; Peas 65@70; Rye 65@70; Lard 11@13; Molasses—Cuba 24@27c. ℔ gal.; Salt—Liverpool sack $1 75, alum ℔ bush 40; Flaxseed, $1 10@$1 15; Apple Brandy 55@60; Tallow 7@8c.; Wool 22@23c.

Cotton—We advance our figures on all grades, but would remark that the better grades sell best for home use. In all other articles the market is steady and without change.
Observer.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Cotton—Ordinary to Good Ordinary 8¾@9¾; Middling to Good Middling 10¼@10⅝; Middling Fair and Fair 10½@11. Rice—Ordinary to Fair 3¼@3⅞; Good to Prime 4@4¼; and Choice $4½. Rough Rice—Sales of upwarbs of 30,000 bushels at prices ranging frem 97@104, but the great bulk of the sales were effected within the range of 98@104 ℔ bushel. Corn.—The supply is very heavy at present, and the demand at the same time is limited. The receipts since our last comprise 8000 bushels N. Carolina, and about 2500 sacks by the Railroad, a portion of which has been sold within the range of our quotations, viz: 50@56c. which we offer as forming a very correct criterion of the prerent state of the market. Salt.—Last sales at 75 cents ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, March 23—N. Stores—Turpentine continues dull, though private transactions have recently taken place.—North County may be quoted $5 ℔ 280 lb., and Wilmington in proportion. Spirits Turpentine is without animation, and we have only to notice sales of a few hundred bbls. at 61@62 cents, cash, wholesale, and 63@65 retail—we notice considerable shipments to London, Antwerp, &c. Rosin have been quiet, and we have only to note sales of 400 bbls., various grades at $1 87½@$4.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Cotton had declined ⅛ @ ¼c. for the week under the Niagara's news. Lower grades had declined most. Holders were pressing on the market. Sales of the week 41,000 bales, of which exporters took 4,000, and speculators 1000 bales. Imports of the week 141,000 bales.—Fair Orleans 6¼d; Middling 5½d; Fair Upland 5⅞d; Middling 5 7-16.

Breadstuffs—Dennistown & Co. quote large arrivals of breadstuffs and a drooping market. Flour had declined 1s. per bbl., wheat 3d per 70lbs., and corn 2s per qr., during the week. Canal flour 23s 6d @ 24s. Baltimore and Philadelphia 24s @ 24s 6d. Red and mixed 6s. @ 6s 10d; yellow and mixed corn 30 @ 31s; white 29 a 30s.

Provisions.—Bacon and Cheese scarce and wanted. Beef arrives freely, but inferior only sells at a large reduction from recent quotations. No sales of Pork. Tallow quiet. Sales of 50 tons Lard at 52s. 6d. @ 54s. Holders ask 55s.

Rosin was in fair demand at 5s. 6d. for common and 12s. for fine. Sales of 1500 bbls. Turpentine at 14s. 3d.; Spirits 66@67s.

HAVRE, March 8.—Sales since 4th of 700 bales Cotton at 90 for *tres ordinaire* Orleans, and 88 for uplands.

Trade at Manchester had declined.

LONDON, March 11.—Baring quotes colonial and foreign produce very firm.

Money is in active request. The bullion in the Bank had decreased £124,000. Consols had advanced to 100; U. S. 6's, '62. 104; do., '68, 111.

S. W. WHITAKER,

HAS just received a new and varied assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC and MUSICAL INSRTUMENTS, comprising: Bibles of all sizes, from 48 mo. to quarto, at prices from 25 cents to $16. A handsome 12 mo. Bible for 25 cents: Testaments, 10 cents to $1: Episcopal Prayer Books, in calf, morocco and velvet binding, 25 cents to $8: Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns, in calf, morocco and velvet: Baptist Psalmist and Psalmody, in do. do. do.: Methodist Hymns, in calf and morocco: Methodist Discipline: various Theological Works, &c. &c.

School Books.—Bullion's, Andrews & Stoddard's, and Adams' Latin Grammars: Bullion's Text Books: Anthon's do. do.: Cooper's Virgil: Folsom's Livy: Leaverett's Cæsar: Mair's Syntax: Gould's Ovid: Smart's Horace: Arnold's Latin Prose Composition: Arnold's 1st and 2d Latin Exercises: Goodrich's and Arnold's Latin Lessons: Bullion's and Sophocles Greek Grammars: Bullion's Greek Reader: Jacobs' do. do.: Xenophon's Anabasis: Græca Minora: Greek Testaments: Bullion's First Lessons in Greek: Olendorff's French, Spanish, Italian and German: Bolmar's Levizack's French Grammar: French Poetical and Elementary Prose Works: French Bibles: Meadow's French Pronouncing Dictionary: Neuman and Barrett's Spanish Dictionary: Andrews', Leaverett's, Ainsworth's and Entick's Latin Dictionaries: Liddell and Scott's, Domegan's and Groves' Greek Lexicons: Webster's Unabridged English Dictionary: do. Octavo: Worcester's, Walker's and Grimshaw's English Dictionaries: Smith's, Bullion's, Kirkham's, Clark's, and Murray's English Grammars: Parker's, Manderille's, Sanders', Angell's, Emerson's, New York, Young and Southern Readers: Boyd's Rhetoric: Blair's do.: Blair's Lectures: Quackenbos' English Composition: Bacha's new American Speaker, decidedly the best published: Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Magnall's Historical Questions: Parley's 1st, 2d and 3d Books History: Wilson's Juvenile Histories: Goodrich's Pictorial Histories U. S., France and Rome: Grimshaw's U. S.: Mrs. Willard's U. S.: Morse's, Smith's, and Olney's quarto Geography, and Geography and Atlas: Mitchell's Modern and Ancient Geography and Atlas: Smith's, Mitchell's, and Parley's Primary Geographies: Davie's, Smith's, Emmerson's, Perkins', Ray's, Greenleaf's, Smiley's, Pike's and Cobb's Arithmetics: Davie's, Perkins', Ray's, Peirce's and Bailey's Algebras: Davie's Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying: Gumner's Surveying: Spelling Books and Primers of all kinds: Pens, Copy Books, Quills, Pencils, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous Books.—Washington Irvin's works complete: Waverly Novels, complete and seperately: Cooper's, Bulwer's, Marryatt's, Dickens', Thackery's, G. P. R. James', Ainsworth's, Arthur's, &c. &c., Novels: Grace Agilar's popular works: Lofty and Lowly, by Sewell: Experience of Life, by do: Reveries of a Bachelor and Dream Life, by J. K. Marbel: Uncle Tom's, and Aunt Phillie's Cabin: Cabin and Parlor: Queechy: Wide, Wide World: Mrs Hentz's Novels: a fine assortment of humorous Novels, including Maj. Jones' Sketches of Travel: Maj. Jones' Courtship: Big Bear of Arkansas: Streaks of Squatter Life: Life and Times of Dan Marble: Swamp Doctor, &c. &c.

I have made arrangements for receiving monthly, by Express, an assortment of all the latest publications. The Poetical works of all the most popular Poets: Bajerson's Greek and Roman Antiquities: Trench on Words: Women of the Bible: Women of the Revolution: Mirie Explored, being a help to reading the Bible, by Nicholls: Goodrich's Ancient History: Butler's Analogy: Hayward's Book of all Religions: Spark's Life of Washington: Lives of the Presidents; Parley's Cabinet Library: Lives of the Wesleys, Whitfield, &c. &c: Chambers' Course of Study: Freemason's Manual and Masonic Monitor: Farm and Fireside: Great Cities of the World: Headley's Napoleon and his Marshals: Headley's Washington and his Generals: Tytler's Universal History: Hume's History of England: Macauley's England: Mrs. Hall's Cookery: Miss Lesslie's do: Mrs. Cowen's do. A very fine assortment of Farming and Gardening Books: Works on the Culture of Flowers, &c. &c.

Stationery.—Blank Books of every description: Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Record, Letter, Memorandum, &c.: Check Books on Banks of Cape Fear, Commercial and State: Blanks of all kinds: Cap, Letter, Bill, Folio Post, Note, Tissue, Perforated Drawing and Wrapping Paper: Bristol Board: Faber and other brand Pencils: Envelopes all sizes: Writing Books: Drawing Books: Copy Books: Backgammon Boards: Cards: Harrison's Columbian Ink: Copying Ink: Pens, Quills, Inks, Sands, Cutters, Stamps, Wafer Boxes, Holders, Weights, Writing Desks, Wafers, Wax, Pen Racks, &c. &c.

Music and Musical Instruments.—An assortment of the latest musical publications constantly on hand. Musical Instruments from the celebrated manufactory of Firth, Pond & Co., including Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flagioletts, Accordeons, Flutinas, Fifes, Banjos, Tamborines, &c.: Guitar, Violin and Violincello strings, bridges, screws, aprons, tail pieces, &c.: Violin bows and hair: Eng. rosin, &c. &c. Call or send orders to S. W. WHITAKER,
South side Market street, nearly opposite Carolina Hotel.
March 8th, 1853.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, in every variety of style and price, at No. 1, Granite Row, Front street, next door to Messrs. McRae & Harriss' Importing Crockery Warehouse.
C. MYERS, Hatter.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has purchased direct from the manufactures and Importers, a large stock, carefully selected, which he offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Castor Ooil, by the gallon, bottle and dozen; Epsom Salts; Blue Mass; Jalap; Ipecac; Rhubarb; Seidlits and Soda Powders; Haskell & Merrick's and Schiffin & Co's Select Powders; Sago; Arrow Root; Barley; Mace; Ginger; Allspice; Squills; Opium, &c.

CHEMICALS.—200 oz. Sulph. Quinine, "Powers & Weightman;" 20 lbs. Calomel; 6 oz. Sulph. Morphine; 20 lbs. Pro-to Carb. Iron; Act: Lead; Sulph. Zinc; Cit. Iron and Quinine; Tannin; Valerianate of Iron; Valerianate of Zinc.

PAINTS.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, pure; 5000 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 1,000 Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 1000 Venetian Red do.; 500 Chrome Green in Oil; Chrome Yellow do.; 100 ground Verdigris; Pummice Stone; Litharge; Umber; Terra de Siene; 1,000 Black Lead in Oil; Linseed Oil; Whale and Sperm Oils; Train Oil; 2,000 boxes assorted Window Glass; 20 reams Sand Paper; Putty; Whiting, Red Lead, &c. &c.

PASTRY & COOKING.—2 gross Yeast Powders; Cr. Tartar; Bi-carb. Soda; Vanilla Beans; Ext's of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmegs, &c., Isinglass; Gelatine; Russian Gelatine, &c.

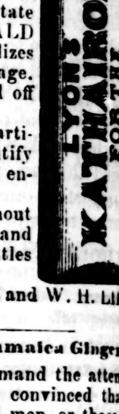
FANCY ARTICLES.—76 doz. Tooth Brushes, large assortment; 10 dozen Shaving Brushes; 5 doz. Nail Brushes; 1 doz. Comb Brushes; 50 doz. Hair Brushes; 1 doz. Hat Brushes; 1 doz. Cloth Brushes 50 doz. Shaving Soap; 6 doz. Lubben's Extracts, assorted; 2 doz. Ess. Bouquet; 1 doz. Oriental Drops; 12 doz. German Cologne; Bell Cologne, Powder and Puff Boxes; Cold Crem; Lip Salve; Toilet Powder; Tobacco Pouches; Combs; 50 doz. Paint Brushes; Blenders, Fitch Brushes; Spruce Gum; Gum Drops; Andersons. Lemons and Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco; 30,000 imported Cigars; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 28 Druggist and Chemist.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Patassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DUPRE, Druggist,
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 bbl. Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DUPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DUPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.



AMONG the many articles recommended for promoting a luxuriant and beautiful growth of the human hair, cleansing the head from Dandruff and its natural impurities, nothing has ever been discovered to compete with the virtues of the incontested—the incontestible KATHAIRON, either as a TOILET PREPARATION in its softening and fragrant character, or to preserve and resuscitate fallen hair upon GREY and BALD HEADS. The Kathairon neutralizes the effect of disease, climate and old age, which so often cause the hair to fall off and turn grey.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing an article to cleanse, soften, curl and beautify their hair, should be particular and enquire for LYON'S KATHAIRON.

It is sold by all Dealers throughout North and South America, Europe and the Islands of the Ocean, in large bottles for 25 cents.

Sold in Wilmington by C. DUPRE and W. H. LIPPITT.
January 7, 1853 18

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger.

NOTHING need be said to command the attention of the public to this article when convinced that it is PURE and *unadulterated*. Medical men, or those seeking a harmless beverage to destroy the unwholesome effects of brackish and turbid water, can rely upon its genuine character, and it is also extensively used for culinary purposes, in flavoring cakes, preserves, &c. To the afflicted with Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Cholera, Nervous Debility, Fever and Ague, Dizziness, General Prostration, &c., nothing has ever been prescribed with equal effect.

Manufactured by E. Thomas Lyon, Chemist, 161 Broadway New York.

Inquire for LYON'S PURE GINGER. Sold by reputable Druggists throughout the world.

☞ W. H. LIPPITT and C. DUPRE Wilmington, N. C., agents as above.
Jan. 7, 1852. 18

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DUPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DUPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

THE properties of this Liniment have never been equalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Burns, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Piles, Broken or Caked Breast, Sore Nipples, Old Sores, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. We have hundreds of certificates from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also that have had Horses cured of Ringbone, Spavin, Fistulo, Wind-galls, Pollevel, Founder, and any enlargement of bone or muscle.

Dr. A. G. Bragg—Sir: My little child, when one month old, was attacked with Scald Head, and for two years I have employed the best medical aid in the city without any benefit. One month since its head was a solid cake or sore. I purchased one 25 cent bottle of your Mustang Liniment to cure a sore I had on my nose and upper lip, which had been so for six months—it cured it immediately. I used the remainder of the bottle on the child's head, and it is nearly cured—one bottle more will, without doubt, perfectly cure it. HENRY STIER.
28 Vine st., St. Louis, June 28th, 1852.

This is to certify that I have used the Mexican Mustang Liniment recently in a very severe case of Sprain—the right hip was so badly sprained and bruised that fears were entertained it was out of joint. I obtained a bottle of the Liniment and used it freely four days, when the soreness and pain were all gone and the hip joint was well. I have also used the Liniment for the Piles. Its effects were wonderful. Free application night and morning for a week has perfectly cured me. EDWIN R. BARRON.
64 Duane street, New York, June 25th, 1852.

Savannah, Geo., June 25th, 1852.

I have used the Mexican Mustang Liniment for some time in my stable, upon my horses, in cases of Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Strains and Sores of different kinds, incident to a large number of horses. I used it upon a horse which had been saddle-galled for nearly a year. I had tried many remedies, and one in particular that I had been in the habit of using for years, and had generally proved successful. Nothing appeared to give it any relief until I tried the Mustang Liniment, which cured it in a very short time. I consider it an invaluable remedy, and would not be without it.
WM. H. HOLMES.

Boston, May 1st, 1852.

Messrs A. G. Bragg & Co.—I was induced to try the Mustang Liniment on a valuable horse of mine for a Spavin, and in ten days after applying it the swelling went down, and the horse is now free from lameness, and apparently as well as ever. I would advise all who have horses troubled with Ring-bone, Spavins, Fistula, Windgalls, or lameness of any kind, to go at once and procure a bottle of this Liniment. J. TILLSON, 21 Milk st.

☞ The Liniment is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, and sells for 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. The 50 cent size contains 3, and the $1 size 6 times as much as the 25 cent size, being much cheaper.

A. G. BRAGG & CO., sole proprietors. Principal Depots 304 Broadway, N. Y., and corner Third and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by C. DUPRE,
Dec. 24, 1852.—[16-6m] Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

NEW BOOKS AT THE OLD STAND!

JUST received and for sale, viz: The following new books—The Lofty and the Lowly, or good in all and none all good; by Miss McIntosh, author of two Lives, etc. We commend this story to our readers as one of admirable spirit and tendency.

The Experience of Life; by E. M. Sewell. A tale by the author of Amy Herbert, Gertrude, etc.

Napoleon in Exile, or a voice from St. Helena, the opinions and reflections on the most important events in his life and government in his own words; by Barry E. O'Meara, Esq., his late surgeon.

Macaulay's Speeches in 2 vols. Macauley must always be listened to and read with pleasure, for the brilliant light he constantly throws upon his subject.

A Presbyterian Clergyman looking for a Church; by one of Three Hundred.

Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; United States' Dispensatory. Also, Ink Powder. L. H. PIERCE.

FOR SALE AT PIERCE'S BOOK STORE.—The April number of Godey's Lady's Book and Graham's Magazine. Also, the Foreign Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Magazine.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles:

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.